

THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908.

PRICE
THREEPENNY.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

THE GERALD MASSEY FUND.

As this Fund is now about to be CLOSED, intending Subscribers will oblige by kindly sending in their Subscriptions.
The object of the Fund is to provide, if possible, a small income to the aged Widow and the Four Daughters, two of whom are invalids.
Subscriptions will be received by JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., 5, Granby Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, Scotland, who will render an account to all senders.
Cheques should be made payable to the Royal Bank of Scotland, Hope Street Branch, Glasgow, Scotland.

Lectures.

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Prof. WILLIAM STIRLING, M.D. LL.D. D.Sc., will on TUESDAY NEXT, December 29, at 5 o'clock, begin a COURSE OF SIX LECTURES (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) on "The Wheel of Life." Subscription for Non-Members to this Course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Institution.

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GEO. D. HARRISON.

Clerk to the Higher Education Committee.

Welshpool, December 18, 1908.

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Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials, will be received up to FEBRUARY 27, 1909.

W. FOWLE, Clerk to the Governors.

Northallerton, December 16, 1908.

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December 21, 1908.

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December, 1908.

CORNWALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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F. R. PASCOE, Secretary.

Education Office, Truro, December 21, 1908.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1908.

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LITERATURE

The Man of the Mask. By Arthur S. Barnes. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THE study of "the Man in the Iron Mask" by Monsignor Barnes is by far the most amusing that has ever come to our notice. It is difficult to tell, shortly and clearly, the story evolved by him, and careful attention to dates is needed.

On July 19th, 1669, Louvois wrote to Saint-Mars, State-gaoler at Pignerol, bidding him prepare to receive a man who was not yet arrested—"ce misérable," who "n'est qu'un valet," yet must be guarded with unprecedented precautions. In this captive, by prison-name "Eustache Dauger," Monsignor Barnes, with M. Lair, recognizes "the Man of the Mask." But, unlike M. Lair, he believes that this prisoner was the soi-disant eldest son of Charles II. "James de la Cloche." The idea, we believe, was used in a recent novel which we have not seen. Every one who hears of the *Masque de Fer* wishes to believe that he was some great one, royal if possible. Unluckily, no prince was reported missing during the years of the Mask's imprisonment.

James de la Cloche, if we accept documents published in the early sixties by Father Boero—documents still in the possession of the Society of Jesus—was a prince, the eldest son (natural, to be sure) of Charles II. of England, born to him in Jersey when he himself was a boy (1646). This son was in the Jesuit novitiate; and Charles wished him to take Holy Orders, and be the instrument of his own secret admission to the Church. James de la Cloche, therefore, combines the chief elements of romance: he is the

Bastard of England, and he owns a secret that might well be fatal to his royal father. Monsignor Barnes has thus the ball at his foot; he has only to show us how and why Louis XIV. shut up the prince for life in one prison after another, and why Charles II. submitted to this treatment of his beloved progeny. The situations are amazingly complicated. Charles's letters to the General of the Jesuits arrange for the sending of James to England in October, 1668; and while his letter of November 18th purports to be brought back by James to Rome, after November 18th we never hear the name of James de la Cloche. Now comes a complication.

In the documents as published by Monsignor Barnes, Charles never sends James a *son*, says that he cannot do so secretly enough, and, in his letter of November 18th, asks the General of the Jesuits to provide James with whatever he needs, and "put it down" to the King (pp. 316, 322). Moreover, when James joined the Jesuits, in April, 1668, this prince had but two shirts and only one pair of boots! Monsignor Barnes avers that on November 18th Charles is sending the sum of 800*l.* for the debts and the repair of S. Andrea al Quirinale, this sum being described in the bill at six months as being for the maintenance of James. But where is the bill? It is not published. In the letter Charles promises to send "a notable sum for the expiation of our offences," as soon as the General tells him how to arrange the matter. James is to execute a commission in Rome and return at once to London.

No more of James; but in January, 1669, a soi-disant son of Charles II., "born at Jersey," appears at Naples, and marries a girl of no position. He is arrested by the Viceroy, on suspicion of being a coiner, and is found to own 200 *doppie* and some jewels. He is imprisoned. Charles is consulted, but repudiates him. He is set free, disappears, returns to Naples in poverty, dies in August, 1669, and leaves a wild will, in which he asks Charles to give to his yet unborn child "the ordinary principality either of Wales or Monmouth." He possessed what James also had—a certificate of his birth from Christina of Sweden, and a "letter" from the General of the Jesuits. The son of this man long played the pretender in Italy, and one of his sham titles was "Duc de Rohan." Now Charles in his letters gave "Henri de Rohan" as the travelling name of James de la Cloche, who also signed Roano among his names.

We remark two other facts: first, Charles insisted that James must have no travelling companion on his way to England; next, he told James (August 4th, 1668) that Parliament, "if Catholicism and freedom of conscience return to England," could not refuse him the throne, if Charles and his brother died without issue! Monsignor Barnes admits that this nonsense "reads very like a forgery." It is a forgery by a man as ignorant as he who

left the idiotic will of the Naples pretender. Acton never noticed this obvious blemish.

Why are we to assume Charles's other letters to be genuine? They leave James in poverty; they bid the General of the Jesuits provide him with money (which Charles could have given him in England); they make it impossible for the Jesuits to know what he did when he left them in October, 1668; they make it impossible for the General to write to Charles except with James as bearer (a necessary precaution, if the letters are forged). The inferences are that James never went to England; that all the letters are forged; that he got more money on the strength of Charles's letter of November 18th, 1668; and that he then went and amused himself at Naples. Monsignor Barnes does not say that he has seen any of the letters; he says not a word about comparison of handwritings; and only condemns the impossible letter of August 4th on internal evidence.

Manifestly there is no proof that James was the son of Charles II., and no theory to account for the Naples pretender, if he were not James, is valid; neither he nor James knew any language but French. Till the papers in the hands of the Jesuits are passed as authentic by experts, we take James and the Naples man to be one and the same, and to be a prince of the Tichborne-Druce dynasty.

Monsignor Barnes, however, offers the theory that James de la Cloche returned to London about January 20th, 1669, bearing an important message from Rome. Charles had to find some way of seeing much of him without exciting suspicion. He therefore sent James secretly to Paris and sent a letter to the French minister Lionne, which Lionne copied and dispatched to Colbert, French Ambassador at St. James's. The letter is but ill translated (pp. 235-8). Lionne says that Louis XIV. wants a pleasant French adviser and spy in Charles's entourage.

"No doubt you know who the Père Pregnani was; a Théatin, whom the King, on the recommendation of the Electress of Bavaria, drew from his cloister, and made an abbé; and you are equally well aware that his knowledge of astrology... gave him great repute in Paris, especially with the ladies.... and the Duke of Monmouth," who, "during his last two visits to France," has been charmed by his retrocognitions and prophecies. This Abbé Pregnani Lionne will send to influence and spy upon Charles.

So Lionne wrote, copying Charles's original; but all this was a set of lies. There was no such person as the astrological abbé, so Colbert could not have heard of him; but Lionne wrote, and Colbert believed, this mass of absurd fables. It was James de la Cloche who came to London as Pregnani, and Monmouth "could easily be induced to enter so far into the plot," and pretend to recognize in James his old friend the non-existent Abbé Pregnani! Who can believe that the minister of Louis would thus lie

to the ambassador of France? Who can believe that the members of the French Embassy in London all accepted the fable about a notorious astrological abbé who never existed? Again, who can believe that Monmouth, knowing no such prophet, got "broke" (so did the prophet), with all his household, through backing the tips of this perfect stranger, James de la Cloche, at the Newmarket Spring Meeting? Yet they all did, according to letters of Charles II. himself. Monmouth might back the "finals" of an astrologer whom he had found trustworthy, but not those of his unknown brother, to him a total stranger.

The Abbé was laughed at consumedly, knew it, and left for Paris on July 5th. On July 27th Lionne writes to Colbert that he has seen the Abbé, who must have travelled very slowly, for he did not bring Colbert's dispatches of July 4th till "several days after the arrival of those of July 11th." Say that these letters reached Paris on July 15th; "several days later" takes us to July 19th or 20th. There is no further mention of Pregnani in the extant correspondence.

So Monsignor Barnes suggests that Pregnani was "arrested on landing in France," because he knew dangerous secrets. None the less he certainly reached Lionne in Paris, say on July 19th or 20th. But Monsignor Barnes thinks that he is the man whom, on July 19th, Louvois mentions as "ce misérable," "only a valet," who is to be shut up at Pignerol; the man whom, on July 28th, Louis XIV. bids a captain in Dunkirk arrest as soon as he lays eyes on him. We are to suppose that Louvois, after Pregnani-De la Cloche arrived in Paris, sent him back to Dunkirk, bade the captain arrest him there, and then sent him to Pignerol and perpetual seclusion. Louis did not know that in imprisoning Charles's agent, a British subject, he was imprisoning Charles's son. Charles never knew what became of his eldest born, whom he may have been sending, says our author, not to France, but back to Rome. None the less the man went to Paris! But Charles, of course, would inquire of Lionne, whom he had induced to tell all the absurd fables, and we find no word of such inquiries.

The system breaks down at every point. James de la Cloche knew that he was born at Jersey, yet had never taken the trouble to find out when Charles was there, for in 1668 he says that he is aged twenty-four. The book, nevertheless, is more amusing than most novels, and gives an excellent account of the whole controversy. Monsignor Barnes does not cite any authority for his statement that the Duke of York betrayed to Colbert a plot of Roux de Marsilly to murder Louis XIV. (p. 249). We certainly need a reference to authority; Monsignor Barnes cannot be erring, surely, in a false following of the gossip of Law in Scotland? But references are rare, though many documents are given, including fourteen letters of Charles II., now for the first time presented in the original French. The Index is most inadequate.

Anthropology and the Classics. Edited by R. R. Marett. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

In the essay on Herodotus in this volume, Prof. Myres classifies anthropologists into those who merely collect facts, and those who try to see what the facts mean. There is no doubt that all the writers here before us are of the latter class, and so well known that the editor need hardly have taken the unusual course of giving each of them a puff in his Preface. In any case their work must be judged upon its own merits, not upon their celebrity at Oxford. They may all safely appeal to this test. Every page in the book is full of interest, and if the chapter on the anthropology of Herodotus is somewhat discursive and disjointed, it is still full of learning and, what is more, full of suggestion. It is but a further illustration of the judgment which was formerly rejected with scorn by the "pure scholars," that Herodotus was greater than Thucydides, but which now is likely to become too strongly asserted. Mr. Myres has very justly brought the learning of the medical school of Cos to illustrate Herodotus's theories, and has shown how far the Greeks had made progress in this as in other departments of science.

The opening essay of Dr. Arthur Evans is full of fascination for those who have thought about the origin of writing, and he supplies much new light from his own famous discoveries in Crete and elsewhere. But when he lays stress on the occurrence of linear pictures of animals, not only among the most primitive men, but also among those who had already attained to better drawing, and evidently give us mere outlines from choice—when he does this he seems to us to confuse two wholly different mental conditions. The savage who is impotent to draw a beast better than a mere infant nowadays is only exercising his faculty of imitation, just as he tries to copy the movement or the cry of an animal out of mere sport. This is in no sense a script, intended to convey anything to another man; but the drawing of outline pictures, with the desire to draw many of them, and draw them quickly, is a wholly different thing. For here the pictures are evidently the vehicles of something else, of some message which the writer or painter intends either as a record on a rock for others to see, or a message which he can send to another man at a distance to read.

The essay of Prof. Gilbert Murray (of which the title, by the way, differs in the table of contents from its opening page) goes to show that there was ruder and more primitive anthropology not only in the poems from which 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' were drawn, but also in the other epics of the cycle, some of which were far subsequent in origin. This is very interesting, and seems to show that either the society for which 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' were composed, or the poets themselves, had an excep-

tional refinement, which did not survive the *bouleversement* of the Dorian immigration. The absence of all naturalism or obscenity is certainly remarkable in such old poetry, and Prof. Murray justly repudiates the theory that the poems were bowdlerized by subsequent educators to make them fit for the young. On the other hand, we do not like this virtue in Homer to be called his "austere morality." 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' are pure not because they were composed by Puritans, but because they were composed by refined men for a refined society. The song of Demodocus in the 'Odyssey' shows anything but austerity in the poet; and the whole "wrath of Achilles, which brought myriad woes upon the Greeks," is caused by the carrying off from his tent of a captive girl in whom he delighted. The morals of the age gave him a right to possess her, but no one could call this morality austere. We also think that Prof. Murray has not sufficiently appreciated the contrast between Patroclus's barbaric funeral rites and the rest of the poems, a gloomy survival which has afforded Rohde a brilliant opening for his famous 'Psyche.'

Whether such a scattered series of essays may be called educational is to us doubtful. No one could learn any systematic anthropology from them. But they are all good reading, and suggestive. Had we been the editors, we should, however, have objected to such words as *artefacts* and *alphabetiform*.

Celestina; or, The Tragi-comedy of Calisto and Melibea. Translated from the Spanish by James Mabbe, anno 1631. Also an *Interlude of Calisto and Melibea*. Edited, with Introduction on the Picaresque Novel and Appendices, by H. Warner Allen. (Routledge & Sons.)

In a useful Introduction to this reprint of Mabbe's brilliant translation, which was entirely overlooked between 1631 and 1894, when it was included by Henley among his "Tudor Translations," Mr. Warner Allen discusses some of the many difficult questions arising out of the publication of the 'Celestina,' an anonymous work now regarded as one of the masterpieces of Spanish literature. The authorship and date of the 'Celestina' are disputed. Was it written by Fernando de Rojas, of whom we know nothing except that he acted as Alcalde Mayor of Talavera for a few weeks in the spring of 1538, that he was a lawyer, and that he was described as a *converso* or baptized Jew in 1525? Was the 'Celestina' the work of a single hand? If not, who collaborated in it? and was it issued before 1499, the date of the earliest known edition, now represented by a unique copy in the possession of a private collector? These questions have been examined with singular acumen by M. Foulché-Delbosc, to whom Mr. Warner Allen acknowledges his obligations. Yet he rejects M. Foulché-Delbosc's main conclusion, and adheres provisionally to the traditional

attribution to Rojas. But his argument on this point is not convincing. If, as seems likely, the 'Celestina' was written before the capture of Granada in 1492, is it probable that the author of so mature a work should survive till as late as 1538? Mr. Warner Allen minimizes the chronological difficulties, and relies chiefly on the letter of 'The Author to his Friend,' and the acrostic verses which ascribe the book to the Bachelor Fernando de Rojas. The letter, however, contains inexplicable inconsistencies, and no one at all familiar with the tricks of Spanish publishers will be disposed to accept the acrostics as evidence. We have a parallel case in 'Palmerín de Inglaterra,' which appeared in Spanish at Toledo in 1567, adorned with a similar set of acrostic verses attributing the romance to Luis Hurtado; the verses were accepted as conclusive by the elder Salvá, and after him by Wolf, Brunet, Ticknor, Gayangos, Baret, Barrera, Ormsby, Valera, and a host of authorized critics. Mr. Purser, however, has clearly demonstrated that these acrostic verses are a mystification, and that 'Palmerín de Inglaterra' was written before 1544 in Portuguese by Francisco de Moraes. Probably the misleading acrostics in both the 'Celestina' and 'Palmerín de Inglaterra' were inserted by an unscrupulous publisher. At any rate, there is nothing to connect the acrostic in the 'Celestina' with Rojas, and, as there is no real presumption in their favour, the entire burden of proof lies with Mr. Warner Allen.

For the rest, his Introduction is a painstaking piece of work, though perhaps more might have been said as to the merits of Mabbe's translation, and further research might have unearthed new facts concerning Mabbe himself. But the editor is too often content to follow the recognized authorities uninquiringly, and is rashly positive in dealing with dates more or less conjectural. Acuña may, or may not, have died in 1580 (p. xxix.); all that we are sure of is that he was no longer alive in 1589, when his widow applied for a licence to print his poems. Again, Mateo Alemán may, or may not, have died in 1609 (p. xli); he was certainly alive at the beginning of that year, when he published at Mexico a most curious and interesting treatise entitled 'Ortografía castellana,' a work which we should scarcely have expected from the author of 'Guzmán de Alfarache.' The genuine continuation of this picaresque novel was issued, by the way, not in 1605 (p. xlv), but in 1604. It is a common error to suppose that Cervantes "lost his left hand at Lepanto" (p. lxxvii); the idea is doubtless due to William Kent's fancy portrait of Cervantes in Tonson's edition of 'Don Quixote,' a portrait frequently reproduced since 1737 with certain variants of no importance. Cervantes is a better authority on this matter than Kent, and he is careful to inform us that his left hand was merely disabled:—

Bien sé que en la naval dura palestra
Perdió el movimiento de la mano
Izquierda, para gloria de la diestra.

The 'Aventuras del Bachiller Trapaza' and the 'Garduña de Sevilla' are both stated to have been published in 1634: the first appeared in 1637, and the second in 1642.

Some of Mr. Allen's appreciations are startling. He is probably the first to discover in the 'Novelas exemplares' (p. xlv) the "sympathy for the superhuman idealism of chivalry" which he perceives in 'Don Quixote.' He further observes touches of the picaresque spirit in Timoneda's 'Patranuelo'; we doubt if they exist, but in any case they are not specifically Spanish, for Timoneda does little more than spoil the stories which he took from the 'Gesta Romanorum,' the 'Decamerone,' the 'Orlando Furioso,' and the collections of Sacchetti, Masuccio, Sabadino degli Arienti, Bandello, and other Italian novelists. Garcilaso's verses quoted on p. xxx are in no sense an anticipation of Quevedo's sinister prophecy quoted on p. xlvii; they are rather an echo of Manrique's famous 'Coplas.' These details call for revision; but it is fair to say that the editor is usually careful, and that students are much indebted to him for his accurate reprint of the unique copy of the 'Interlude of Calisto and Melebea' in the Bodleian.

The Princesse de Lamballe. By B. C. Hardy. (Constable & Co.)

THE author of this biography treats the subject soberly, and makes no attempt to show that the Princesse played an influential part in the events of her time. Though little is added to historical knowledge by the book, great industry and discrimination have been manifested in the selection of authorities; and since the chief French lives of the Princesse have not been translated, there was room for an English study of the famous friend of Marie Antoinette.

For it is in this respect that the Princesse de Lamballe deserves commemoration. As the author writes, "She had no love for intrigue, struggle, decision, anxious excitements, yet she, of all the Court, proved as a rock of friendship among shifting sands." Unlike her rival in the Queen's graces, the Duchesse de Polignac, she was less the favourite than the friend, and, unlike her, instead of seeking safety in emigration, she rallied to her mistress's side in the hour of danger, and, in effect, gave her life for her, and that, as is made clear, deliberately and in full consciousness of her peril. It is this intimate personal relation of Madame de Lamballe with Marie Antoinette, rather than any great force of character or even personal charm, which gives the former her importance in the history of the time, though she seems, as sister-in-law of the wife of "Egalité" Orleans, and daughter-in-law of that lady's father, the Duc de Penthièvre (a grandson of Louis XIV.), to have exercised some amount of mediatory influence between the elder and younger branches of the royal family.

Like the wives of Louis XVI.'s brothers,

she came of the House of Savoy, though Marie Antoinette hastened to assure her mother, the Empress, that she had nothing to fear in her friend's connexion with them, and that the Princesse de Lamballe had not "at all the Italian character." According to the Goncourts, her beauty had "the graces of the North," its chief charm being the serenity of her expression. The critical Madame de Genlis noted her as "that rarity, a Piedmontese without intrigue," even if she does add maliciously (probably, however, with truth), "but this was natural, since she had not the wit for it." That her frequent fainting-fits were, as that lady chose to think, not due to natural causes, it seems unnecessary to suppose, though, the author reminds us, it was the age of 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia.' Danger seems to have steadied her nerves, as she herself recognized; she recovered rapidly from the fit which she had in the reporter's box of the Legislative Assembly on the terrible 10th of August, and in the prison of La Force showed to much greater advantage than her companions.

It is rather difficult to-day to comprehend the reason for the undoubted unpopularity which brought this inoffensive and extremely charitable lady to her dreadful death, despite all the exertions and bribes of her father-in-law, and the escape of her prison-companions, the De Tourzels. The friendship of the Queen counted, of course, for a good deal in the hatred of the mob; but the underlining of Madame de Lamballe's name in the prison register points to some individual hostile influence. The author discredits the story of the "Austrian Committee" which was said to meet in the Princesse's rooms in the Pavillon de Flore; dismisses absolutely the legend of her supposed political mission to England after the Varennes fiasco; but admits the probability of her having been Marie Antoinette's emissary in the visit paid to Madame de Lamotte in the Salpêtrière, and her agency in getting the Queen to consent to see Orleans's agent Pinel, who was mysteriously murdered and robbed of his papers on the way to the meeting. It is also allowed that there may have been "a grain of truth in some of the stories" connecting Madame de Lamballe with the advocacy and subsequent abandonment of a proposal for making Robespierre the Dauphin's tutor and a secret Royalist partisan. The probability, however, is that the real source of mischief lay in the spite of Orleans rather than the pique of the rejected tutor.

The author is as a rule laudably guarded in her judgments concerning conjecture and evidence. Orleans (or Chartres as he was up to the eve of the Revolution) bore a most unenviable reputation, and was credited by many with having done his best to encourage the vicious courses which brought the Princesse de Lamballe's husband to an early death after less than two years of married life. His object was to obtain the undivided Penthièvre inheritance by marrying De Lamballe's

sister, an object he attained. But it is pointed out that the young man needed no introduction to vicious courses, "since he was a past master in them himself"; and that, whatever may have been the effects of his enmity to the Princesse herself, Orleans could not have brought about her death in hope of pecuniary gain, since, on account of his having been recently separated legally from his wife, he had now no claim upon the family property. His almost inhuman spitefulness had its root in far more subtle considerations.

The present biographer of Madame de Lamballe does not attempt to disguise the vagueness and uncertainty which enshroud our knowledge of the closing scenes of the Princesse's life. She certainly seems justified in following Madame de Tourzel's account of her fellow-prisoner's summons before the so-called tribunal, as also in discrediting the story that the Princesse's examination before it lasted four hours. We may go with the writer in her merciful conclusion that the victim was spared the worst by loss of consciousness; and though we have no reason to doubt many of the pitiful details which have come down about the closing scene (including the dressing of the dead head by a fashionable *perruquier*), it is permissible, with M. Lenotre and the present author, to attribute certain alleged abominations to a later fashion of adding what might have been to what actually was seen.

Ample evidence is adduced that Marie Antoinette finally came to appreciate to the full the worth of the friend who was at her side on the awful days of June 20th and August 10th, 1792, but whom in her hours of ease she had been wont to slight in favour of the livelier, but seemingly heartless, Madame de Polignac. Madame de Lamballe succeeded in reaching Brussels in pursuance of her part in the Varennes flight; and whilst at Aix-la-Chapelle she received frequent entreaties from the Queen not to return to France. Whilst abroad she met Fersen and young Las Cases, who in after days talked enthusiastically of her to Napoleon. Las Cases's mother had been one of the Princesse's ladies, but had left France on the score of health, and had, it seems, in consequence lost her mistress's confidence. She appears, however, in the Lamballe will as "my lady of honour," with a legacy amounting to "half her appointments," though on a previous page we read that she had been told to consider herself as a friend only. Amongst several judicious observations in the present biography is one to the effect that letters of Marie Antoinette must be accepted "with very great reserve." Many addressed to the Princesse de Lamballe are, notwithstanding, quoted in whole or part; and internal evidence is held to be a sufficient criterion of their genuineness. Very few of the Princesse's own letters (which we are told she never dated or "placed") are given here; the one written from England seems

to need an elucidatory note. The "very human letter" addressed to her treasurer, M. Toscan, might with advantage have been printed entire; for it throws some light upon a personality which is hardly sufficiently revealed to us.

We have already praised the restraint of the author; and we have but slight reservations to make as to style and accuracy. It is incorrect to describe Maria Theresa as "Empress of Austria" (p. 43); and the sequence of certain sentences on p. 211 might mislead some readers into connecting the death of Gustavus III. of Sweden with the French Revolution. "Madame de St. Mégrim" (p. 50) is a palpable misprint, and "de Picquiny" (same page) is surely a lax piece of orthography. We also find "M. Clémenceau," "Palehearted," used in reference to the conduct of the *émigrés* princes, does not strike us as an illuminating epithet; nor do we understand how "a spectacle" can properly be termed "enthusiastic." The "Tuileries" on pp. 291 and 292 is manifestly an error for "the Temple."

The book has a handsome cover, and contains some interesting portraits admirably reproduced. The sketch of Madame de Lamballe taken in the courtyard of La Force four hours before her death is especially noteworthy.

NEW NOVELS.

The Judgement of Illingborough. By R. E. Vernede. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

IN this modern version of the judgment of Paris there is a good deal that is prosaic as well as romantic, but Mr. Vernede has found a theme that lends itself readily to his lightness of touch. An eccentric old gentleman, who, nearing his end, recalls the existence of three nieces whom he has never seen, charges a young solicitor with the delicate task of selecting the one most worthy to inherit his riches. Why he should determine to leave his wealth to one of his nieces, instead of dividing it equally between the three, is a question to which the reader may attach undue importance. The really important thing is that Mr. Illingborough's strange mission makes a most readable story. The author's powers of neat characterization and lively dialogue have never been displayed more effectively.

A Scout's Story. By Owen Vaughan. (Duckworth & Co.)

THE shade of Fenimore Cooper may ironically smile at this romance. In the introduction his name appears as a symbol of falsification for the sake of effect, and the reader is prepared for a sober yarn about scouting as it really is. What he receives, however, is a wild and thrilling novel of abduction by Indians and pursuit by Welshmen, of "golden thrones, tier on tier," and of terrible pagan rites. Patagonia and the Andes form a fit setting for Mr. Vaughan's tale, which he tells with the earnestness which distinguished his "Old Fireproof."

Patricia Baring. By Winifred James. (Constable & Co.)

THIS story, which, though the action takes place at the Antipodes, differs little from a common type of English novel, consists of extracts from an imaginary diary kept by the heroine, whose style does not appear to have changed materially between the ages of nine and twenty. She possessed, she assures us, a sense of humour, not conspicuous in her journal, and an artistic temperament which displayed itself in a taste for ball-going, fashionable frocks, and love-making of a promiscuous and not wholly desirable order. One good scene—a conversation in connexion with a Wesleyan church—leads us to wish that the author had bestowed more attention upon the social life of that unnamed Australian town in which she has placed her characters.

Winged Dreams. By Helen Colebrooke. (Blackwood & Sons.)

WHY do novelists put their characters in exalted positions for which they are obviously not fitted? An elderly peer, who plays a prominent part in this story, is supposed to have filled with distinction the office of Foreign Secretary. His tenure of that proud position has not the slightest connexion with the plot, and his conversation and doings afford not the least suggestion of his splendid past. His niece, a young and wealthy widow, whose husband exacted from her a promise not to re-marry, and his secretary, a mediocre man of humble origin, who loves her with a melodramatic passion, are the principal figures in the story, which, though told with directness and force, fails to convince us.

Maya. By Philip L. Oliphant. (Constable & Co.)

'MAYA' is a better story than 'The Little Red Fish,' the Oriental romance with which Mr. Oliphant made his literary début. It is the story of an English girl who, after her heroic father's death, was born in an Indian rajah's castle at the time of the Indian Mutiny. She is trained for service in the temple, and is theoretically acquainted with all the licentiousness proper to the worship of Vishnu. She escapes, and is taken care of by the wife of a British Commissioner. The reader is interested and touched by her disapproval of Western manners, and is made to feel the appeal of the wisdom which informs the unhappy that all desires are errors and the world an illusion. Love, however, comes to Maya in a rather commonplace fashion; and the author's best character is a rajah's widow, who runs away to avoid the gloomy rite of head-shaving. She is a poet who persuades us of the fact by demonstration. The omission of a glossary is more flattering than convenient to the reader.

The Man who Lived. By Beryl Tucker. (Heinemann.)

SOLDIER, actor, secretary, tutor, newspaper reporter, valet, cab-driver, miner,

cattle-ranch owner—all these things, we are told, "the man who lived" had been. Sidney Have, this man of many experiences in many climes, who, though he has sometimes sunk very low, has preserved the finer instincts of his manly nature, is deftly drawn; and the story of his relations with the shallow-hearted daughter of a clergyman, who lives in a humble London flat, and with a more passionate type of womanhood, who belongs to the fashionable world, is admirably told.

Where the Apple Reddens. By Arthur James. (Francis Griffiths.)

ONE of the faults of this book is that it does not deserve its attractive title. There is nothing in the story, of which a struggling young literary man is the central figure, to recall the rest of Brown-ing's lines. A want of appropriateness and restraint characterizes the work. It is crowded with incidents that have no real connexion with the development of the plot; and not a few characters are introduced whose existence appears to be forgotten by their creator long before he reaches the closing chapters. The writer has powers of description and a sense of character which might be advantageously displayed in a better-constructed tale.

The Cannibal Crusader. By J. E. Pantan. (Bristol, Arrowsmith; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THE hero of this story is a youth born and brought up on an island in the Pacific, among a race of genial and high-minded cannibals. Being at the same time heir to great possessions in England, he is in due course discovered, and persuaded to return and claim his own. The impressions of the untainted savage mind on being brought face to face with modern conditions of life are made the vehicle for an exposure (whole-hearted, if scarcely novel) of the more obvious shortcomings of civilization—as exemplified by London, the mining districts, and the "society" of small cathedral towns—the cumulative effect of which is to cause the cannibal Ronaldino to set sail again for his island in disgust. Mrs. Pantan is prone to let irony sink into sarcasm of the cheaper sort, and her animadversions on the existing order of things are, for that reason, not always so cogent as they might be; but the book, in its early chapters at least, shows humour and plenty of shrewd observation, while its clerical sketches, though not without bitterness, are excellently done.

THREE CAVALRY HISTORIES.

The Historical Records of the Fifth (Royal Irish) Lancers. By Major Walter T. Willcox. (Doubleday & Co.)

The Historical Records of the Eleventh Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), 1715–1908. By Capt. Godfrey T. Williams. (Newnes.)

The Historical Memoirs of the Eighteenth (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars. By Col. Harold Malet. (Warren & Sons.)

THE records of British regiments, especially of those which stand high in the order of

seniority, contain a diversity of service to which no other army can lay claim; and well as we may know the history of the Army as a whole, and the geography which that history implies, we shall still find in regimental records something fresh—some exploit retold, some spot re-examined, some badge revived. Three such histories are now before us, and it is not improper to brigade them for inspection and review.

We take the regiments in numerical order, but by length of continuous existence the 11th Hussars should stand first, for there are gaps in the history of the other two, the 5th Lancers being in abeyance from 1799 to 1858, and the 18th Hussars from 1821 to 1858.

Raised in 1689, Wynne's Dragoons invested the name of Enniskillen with the terror of their exploits against the Jacobites in Ireland; and as "The Royal Dragoons of Ireland" they shared in the hard-won victories of Marlborough. They saw service in Ireland again in the rebellion of 1798; but, inasmuch as some of the recruits in that year were certainly rebels, enlisting with a view to treachery, the whole regiment unfortunately incurred the King's displeasure, and therefore, in spite of general good conduct at this period, and numerous distinctions on many a battle-field, it was disbanded in 1799.

"Time, we trust (so runs a contemporary record), and a calm reconsideration of presumed delinquency, will restore this Veteran Regiment to the rank it formerly held with so much satisfaction to the different sovereigns under whose banners it fought, and with so much credit to itself."

After some fifty years of absence from the Army List, the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons were re-embodied as Lancers in 1858. The regiment—as inspection-reports and complimentary resolutions from civil authorities repeatedly testify—won golden opinions everywhere; and in 1882 the old honours, "Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet," were re-embazoned upon its appointments. A detachment formed part of the "Heavy" Camel Regiment in the Nile Expedition of 1884–5, and fought well at Abu-Klea; and two squadrons shared in the subsequent operations about Suakim. Ten years (1888–98) of service in India brought the regiment to the pink of perfection; and at the end of the drill season of 1897 their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Scott Chisholme,

"wheeled the Regiment into line and sounded the 'Officers' call. They galloped out to him, when, returning their salutes, he said, 'Gentlemen, I have called you out to look at such a regiment of cavalry as you are unlikely ever to see again. Turn about and look at the Regiment.'"

So they passed, early in 1898, to Natal, "a first-rate regiment in first-rate order"; "I never saw a better," said the General Officer whose district they left. Col. Scott Chisholme's command ended just two months before war broke out in 1899, but his exceptional abilities were turned to good account in the formation and training of the Imperial Light Horse, at the head of whom he fell in the battle of Elands-laagte. The Lancers whom he loved so well charged the retreating Boers with good effect, and lost but a single man and a couple of horses in doing it. The regiment was in Ladysmith during the siege. What it meant to cavalry is vividly told in the diary of an officer:—

"The Cavalry are being turned into Infantry. We cannot feed our men, we cannot feed our horses, so the horses must suffer to feed the men. It gives one something to think about, being one of a brigade of British Cavalry suddenly turned into Infantry and ordered to eat their own horses."

The volume contains among its appendixes the biographies of the most distinguished

officers connected with the corps, the drill of Dragoons at the end of the seventeenth century, and a list of officers. The editor has done his work with evident patience and some literary sense; and there are handsome coloured illustrations, without which it is impossible in a work of this kind to trace details of uniforms and appointments at different periods. It is interesting to note that for putting out of action in the battle of Ramillies three battalions of the regiment of Picardie, the 5th Dragoons and the Scots Greys acquired the distinction (which the Greys still retain) of wearing grenadier caps.

No British military work of any pretension (even if it is printed in Belgium, as this volume was) ought to contain such blemishes as "abbatis," "casualties," "the present 23rd Royal Welsh," "Crimea 1884–1885" (twice), "sangas," and "Lyttleton."

The 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own, as they became after acting as his escort at the time of his marriage) have a unique uniform and a splendid record. Raised first for "the Fifteen," they saw service also in "the Forty-five"; and they have had a share in almost every considerable campaign ever since—in Egypt, in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, in the Crimea, in Tirah, and in South Africa. But it was Balaclava that brought them their chief renown, and the events of the famous charge naturally form a considerable item in this record.

Among interesting reminiscences of the eighteenth century we note that in 1784 the commanding officer (Lieut.-Col. Dundas) demanded authority to hire more ground at Canterbury for drill. He was met with the typical War Office answer that "no other Commanding Officer had found the drill-ground cramped at that station." But the importunate Dundas stuck to his pen, and prevailed, not in that year only, but also during the rest of his command. For example, in 1788 the following entries occur in the record:—

"March 1. Refusal of the War Office Authorities to allow a piece of ground between Brighton and Lewes to be hired for drill purposes. March 13. Allowing the above."

The inspection-reports are instructive, and often amusing: "Clothing good, but indifferently fitted, hats well cock'd and put on"; "A very genteel corps with a good deal of air, with great attention and expertness. Very tolerable horsemen." An adjutant is described as

"a very distinguishable Officer, both in point of neatness in the books, address and alacrity in the field, and in particular attention to every military duty";

and under his management

"the men are graceful and excellent, with a martial countenance and manner that exhibit an exalted state of discipline. They have likewise imbibed military emulation that eminently entitles them to great commendation."

The regiment (Light Dragoons since 1783) did excellent work in Flanders in 1794, and in 1811 proceeded to Lisbon for service in the Peninsula. They were not fortunate in the first action (near Elvas), in which one of their piquets was engaged; but near El Bodon two squadrons covered themselves with glory. The records of this campaign are principally derived from the evidence of eye-witnesses; and there is no mistake about the fine qualities of the regiment, which convinced Wellington himself, and made Sir Thomas Picton say of one action that it was "the quickest thing he ever saw cavalry do."

Brought back to England in 1813, the 11th were ordered to Belgium early in 1815:

they rode 45 miles to reach the front, just too late, at Quatre Bras, and took part in the battle of Waterloo, where among other duties they helped (under the eyes of the Duke of Wellington) to steady a Pays-Bas regiment which looked like running away.

It was in 1840 that the 11th Light Dragoons became Hussars, with a change of jacket from scarlet to blue. With four other regiments they formed the Light Brigade under one of their own officers, Lord Cardigan, on that eventful 25th of October, 1854, which made Balaclava a name of glory for British cavalry, both heavy and light. The present volume gives a thrilling account of the desperate ride by Sergeant-Major G. Loy Smith, "the last man that returned up the valley," together with other reminiscences of survivors. It was "a day of disasters, which might have been avoided if our commander had had more forethought and discretion." That note of disappointment runs through almost all accounts of the Crimean War, a campaign as unflattering to the British Staff as it is honourable to the regimental officers and the rank and file.

In the last few years the 11th have distinguished themselves in shooting, and in 1902 they won all three contests for which cavalry are eligible—the Queen's Cup for Cavalry, the Young Soldiers' Cup (the first time it had ever been won by cavalry), and the Inter-Squadron Shield (Home).

There are some interesting maps and plans (e.g., of Waterloo, the Alma, Balaclava, and Ladysmith) in this volume; but it is surprising to find that what purports to be a map of Holland and Flanders to illustrate the operations at the end of the eighteenth century contains not a single Dutch name that is mentioned in the text *ad locum* in connexion with the campaign of 1799. And a map of Germany (borrowed from another military history), marked and placed for 1792, is really concerned with the operations of the Seven Years' War!

In an appendix containing a biography of Lord Cardigan, "the last of the Brudenells," who commanded the 11th from 1837 to 1854, the details of the famous—or infamous—"black bottle" incident are given. For all his ability, liberality—and he spent 10,000*l.* a year to make his regiment the smartest in the service—Cardigan was by no means a satisfactory commanding officer. He died in 1868; but the present historian has deferred his K.C.B. to 1885.

The coloured illustrations of uniforms are clear and useful; but scarcely any of the attempts to reproduce the crimson of the regiment are in the least successful. Crimson is crimson, not carmine or maroon.

The editor has exhibited due devotion to the interest of his subject, but his command of English is inadequate, and his inaccuracies are unpardonable.

The third volume, "The Historical Memoirs of the Eighteenth (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars," is in effect a fresh issue, with corrections and additions, of a record compiled by the same editor in 1868. Among the additions are included a number of diaries and letters relating to the wars in Holland and the Peninsula.

Lord Drogheda's Light Horse came into existence in 1759, and remained under his colonelcy till 1821, the year of their disbanding (in the peace reductions after the Napoleonic wars) and of his decease. Recalled to the Army List in 1858, the regiment had a share in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5 and in the South African campaign; but the chronicle of its second existence contains nothing comparable to its achievements in the Peninsula (notably at Croix d'Orade, where it earned the "Well done" of Welling-

ton himself, after more than one mark of his displeasure) and at Waterloo, where with the 10th Hussars it helped to bring about and complete the final rout.

"There was perhaps three 18th Hussars on a regiment of infantry of the French nothing but 'Vive le Roy,' but it was too late, beside our men do not understand French, so they cut a way all through till we came to the body of reserve, when we was saluted with a volley at the length of two sords."

This is the picturesque account of the Adjutant, Duperier, who, by exceptional merit, had won a commission from the ranks.

The sequel of Waterloo—the occupation of France, 1815-18—is set forth in comic relief, in three cantos written by Cornet H. de la Pasture (or Lepasture, according to the regimental lists, or la Pasture, according to his own rhyme). The spirited sketches with which the poem is embellished tell us much of incidental interest through and behind their comicalities:—

Un jour ces jolis vers de la Pasture
Seront peut-être la pâture des vers.

In clumsy style altogether is a house-that-Jack-built lampoon on a certain levée held by Sir David Baird in Dublin, in connexion with which the 18th fell into disgrace.

No one, however kindly disposed, can say that this book is well written, arranged, illustrated (except for the caricatures above mentioned), or printed. There is subject-matter enough to deserve a good editor and a careful proof-reader; but as it is, the volume can have little attraction for anybody except the patient historian, who may find here or there some note or detail to add to his store.

We have said enough to show that each of these three authors is conscious of the interest of his subject; that each has carried out his work with some care and patience; and that each, for want of proper expert assistance, has left uncorrected all sorts of avoidable mistakes. We cannot but express the wish, which all friends of the Army will share, that some Editor-General had the opportunity of putting such publications as these into a literary form more creditable to the regiments concerned and more acceptable to the nation, which ought to be encouraged to read all that is readable about its famous corps.

VERSE OLD AND NEW.

Drake: an English Epic. By Alfred Noyes. Books IV.-XII. (Blackwood & Sons).—Mr. Noyes has made a courageous and praiseworthy attempt to restore to the epic its place in modern English verse. That it cannot, however, be regarded as altogether successful is to be attributed, we think, to certain limitations on the part of the poet. Francis Drake—the *deus ex machina*, as it were, of the Armada tragedy, clothed with terrors not of this world by the panic of his enemies—is a theme pre-eminently suited for epic treatment; while tales of mutiny and torture, of fabulous treasure, and forlorn hopes crowned with almost supernatural success, provide a wealth of stirring episode that contrasts effectively with the beautiful love-idiyl of the hero and Bess of Sydenham. Nevertheless, through all, clearly discernible at intervals more or less frequent, is a sense of effort, culminating in a Twelfth—and final—Book which verges on the perfunctory. Mr. Noyes possesses the gift of music and a sure ear for a sounding, swinging rhythm; and it may well be that to one who is by instinct a lyrical writer the comparative monotony of blank verse constitutes a hindrance. Some such influence

is evident in this poem, and it extends to the rhymed passages, and even to the lyrics. These are, with one exception, scarcely worthy of their author, yet the exception goes far to atone for the shortcomings of the rest. We quote the following exquisite little stanzas:—

Sweet, what is love? 'Tis not the crown of kings,
Nay, nor the fire of white seraphic wings!
Is it a child's heart leaping while he sings?
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

Love like a child around our world doth run,
Happy, happy, happy for all that God hath done,
Glad of all the little leaves dancing in the sun,
Even so say I;
Even so say I.

But though the author is not always happy in his blank verse, the lyrical spirit breaks through even here in lines of sheer beauty, as thus:—

And the whole night seemed breathlessly listening,
As though earth's fairies, at the moon's command,
Had muffled all the flower-bells in the world
That God might hear His nightingale;

or in such a vivid picture of grey desolation as the following:—

And there was nought around them but the grey
Ruin and roar of the huge Atlantic seas,
Grey moulded seas, pursuing and pursued,
That fly, hounded and bounding on for ever,
From empty marge to marge of the grey sky.

Admirable, too, is the passage that depicts the thrill of awestruck expectancy that ran through England on the eve of the Armada's sailing:—

And through that deepening gloom when, as it seemed,
All England held her breath in one grim doubt,
Swift rumours flashed from North to South as rumour,
The lightning round a silent thunder-cloud;
And there were muttering crowds in the London streets,
And hurrying feet in the brooding Eastern ports,
All night, dark inns, gathering the country-side,
Reddened with clashing auguries of war,
All night, in the ships of Plymouth Sound, the soul
Of Francis Drake was England, and all night
Her singing seamen by the silver quays
Polished their guns and waited for the dawn.

The poem misses its mark by reason of one fault, and one fault only. It is, for the reason mentioned above, a spasmodic rather than a sustained effort—a series of purple patches linked up by colourless narrative which at times might almost pass for inflated prose. The inspiration is not continuous, and Mr. Noyes has yet to acquire the art—essential for an epic poet—that can invest a mere catalogue of events with poetical distinction.

Mr. Edmund Gosse's latest volume, *The Autumn Garden* (Heinemann), contains much gentle reflection expressed in scholarly and rhythmical verse, as befits the practised craftsman. Of the moving quality of inspiration and the elusive aspects of poetry there is little trace, though the following stanzas from "A Song for the New Year" have a picturesqueness and simplicity which elsewhere in the book are apt to be obscured by academic striving for effect:—

And fame? Alas! it comes too late,
Or, coming, flies too soon;
It dawns, as o'er the meadow-gate,
Peers up the yellow moon;
It glows in power
One feverish hour,
Then passes like a perish'd flower;
Or sets, to rise in alien skies,
And cheat me of my lawful prize.

Why, then, my New Year's wish shall be
For love, and love alone;
More hands to hold out joy to me,
More hearts for me to own;
And if the gain
In part be pain,—
Since time but gives to take again,—
Yet more than gold a thousandfold
Is love that's neither bought nor sold.

More characteristic are the lines descriptive of "A London Fog," with their nicely adjusted adjectives and laboured moral—indeed, many of the poems are overweighted with "moral," formally, if not always happily, introduced by words equivalent to the Virgilian "not otherwise."

The sonnets, on the other hand, are more successful because more natural—for Mr.

Gosse's muse is of the kind that loves to play with fetters—and a real vein of human sympathy seems to underlie their dignity and music, though it is not easy to see how the lines,

As grim as priests upon a red hill-side,
Or lictors shouldering high their sheaves of rods,
are applicable to the "delicate soul" of Robert Louis Stevenson.

It may be that

The strain of trying to be
Funny every week,

pathetically deplored by Mr. Owen Seaman, is responsible for a certain inequality in his latest volume, *Salvage* (Constable & Co.). Many of the pieces lack the individual touch usual with the author; they are on the plane of the average *vers de société*, and consequently disappointing. Yet there are masterpieces included in this collection which make full atonement, and testify to the presence of the ancient cunning unimpaired. Of such are the inimitable Swinburnian stanzas on 'Sweet Uses of Obesity,' from which we quote:—

She is set with her face to the horses,
She flops in the roomiest chair,
And her bed, as a matter of course, is
A twin of the wonder of Ware;
They allow her the lengthiest tether,
Her lines are in Benjamin's lot,
And she says what occurs to her, whether
They like it or not.

O profuse and imposing and passive,
O dame of the devious waist,
Whose circuit, amorphous and massive,
These arms could have never embraced,
You may puff, it is true, like a porpoise,
And heave like a wallowing hulk,
Yet your heart is as big as your corpus,
Our Lady of Bulk!

Equally felicitous is 'A Channel Record,' suggested by Mr. Swinburne's 'A Channel Passage,' and dedicated "in passionate admiration to the Anglo-French marvel, Mr. Thomas William Burgess, of Paris, and late of Rotherham, Yorks," from which the following delightfully strenuous and characteristic lines may be cited:—

For the walter of waves white-winged as the flash and the
flight of a squadron of migrant storks
Flew, flopped, fized, fluttered and burst in the face of the
strenuous trier from Rotherham, Yorks,
And the tune of their sibilant surge was the tune of the
mellowing ferment of malted hops,
And like to the hiss of a spluttering grill was the spume of
the channel that seethed with chops.

Apart from the strictly humorous element, which naturally predominates, there is some excellent satire, both pungent and hard-hitting, notably in 'The Birthright of the Free' and 'Games and the Man,' the latter echoing something of Mr. Kipling's spirit. For the rest, Mr. Seaman's metrical instinct is as keen as ever, and the book, despite its occasional unevenness, is worthy of its author's reputation.

To set forth a heartfelt sorrow, elaborately, in book form, and at the same time in a manner that shall convince, is a rare achievement, generally rendered possible after by the lapse of years; and the fact that a large proportion of the sonnets that constitute the anonymous elegy *Thysia* (Bell & Sons) bear the date 1907, may in itself be responsible, in part at least, for their atmosphere of self-consciousness. That called 'The Deserted House' contains, perhaps, the nearest approach to genuine pathos in the volume. We quote the following:—

I watch within your silent room once more;
Without, the dead leaf shivers in the blast;
Your broken comb, your glove, are on the floor,
The cold clouds see them, and they shudder past.
Startled they look upon the empty bed,
The vacant chair, the couch left desolate,
The dying flowers that saw you lying dead,
And me, who bow beneath my sorrow's weight,
Who only hear the bell's sad monotone—
Alone, alone, for evermore alone.

For the rest, despite its brevity, the elegy is too long, and the grace and polish of the verse scarcely atone for its monotony both in language and ideas.

Mr. 'St. John' Lucas in his Preface disclaims all pretensions to a "complete or novel collection of the love lyrics in English literature," but he has nevertheless in *The Rose-Winged Hours* (Arnold) produced a volume of more than usual charm. So far as we can observe, no particular order is followed in the arrangement of the poems; but this is perhaps an advantage, in that it removes the atmosphere of "system" which is usual with, but alien, we think, to the real spirit of, such compilations. Among less-familiar pieces included are Morris's 'Pray but One Prayer for Me' and an extract from 'The Music' of 'Love is Enough,' while living verse is represented by Mr. Arthur Symonds, Mr. W. B. Yeats, and others. As an anthology the book is far above the average, and the earlier lyrics—those of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries—are selected with taste and discrimination.

That Mr. Harold Johnson in *The Bridge Builders, and other Poems* (Nutt), is really sincere in what he believes to be his message is evident, but the message itself is somewhat obscure, and its poetical presentment by no means distinguished. Such lines as

We store up the heat that reneweth its force
When electrons whirl to and fro,
But we know not whence in the dark we came,
Nor where in the dark we go;

or the poem entitled 'After Reading the Latest Book on Radio-Activity,' may or may not be instructive, but are certainly singularly unsuccessful attempts to express modern scientific discoveries in terms of poetry. There is, moreover, a conventional vagueness about the greater part of the verse which is far from stimulating; and the occasional picturesqueness of certain poems after the manner of Walt Whitman—namely, 'Crossing Westminster Bridge' and 'The Last Parade'—is more than counterbalanced by an exaggerated and injudicious use of that poet's trick of repetition. The author's earnestness and enterprise are beyond doubt, but the present volume can scarcely be considered a lucid or poetical expression of his ideals.

The prevailing tone of Mr. Esmé C. Wingfield-Stratford's volume *The Call of Dawn, and other Poems* (John Lane), is decidedly original, though tinged with the pessimism popular nowadays as to the national future both in art and the wider morality. He is not, however, consistently felicitous in the utterance of his message. For example, the unrhymed poem to 'England,' with its dignity, restraint, and stateliness of rhythm, is an admirable and impressive piece of work. We quote the first stanza:—

A gloom is over the land,
And the old fires flicker and die;
She is proud, she is feared,
But within she is eaten away as a dying tree,
Not grandly wicked,
Not drunk with the lust of power,
Only petty and cold,
Small, not bad.

On the other hand, 'The Devil on Dartmoor,' a spirited interlude of the nebulously allegorical order, leaves the reader titillated, but mystified; while the stanzas called 'A Toast' breathe the bitterest extreme of "class" feeling, and for that reason wholly lack the force that convinces. The author's lyrical touch is, at its best, both spontaneous and musical, as may be seen from the little poem 'First Light,' which we quote:—

A harbour light in a storm,
A well in a waste of sand,
A beacon bright on a hopeless night,
A friend in an alien land,
A twilight flush in the east,
A star in a clouded sky,
A loyal blade for a cause betrayed,
A breath from an age gone by,

Sweet in a loveless world,
Pure in a tainted air,
Oh, who could see and not worship thee?
Lose thee and not despair?

But the lyrics, especially the love lyrics, are uneven—given overmuch to abstractions, and condescending too readily to the commonplace—weaknesses which betray themselves also in the sonnets entitled respectively 'On the Sands near Winchelsea' and 'Dunwich.' For the rest, the genuine, if ill-restrained power of the dialogue 'Oswald and Iseult,' and the stimulating loftiness of thought and diction that distinguishes the stanzas 'Towards the Ideal,' make it matter for regret that the book should have been cumbered with so much that is less worthy.

Select Poems. By William Barnes. Edited by Thomas Hardy. (Frowde.)—It is nearly nine decades since William Barnes, whilst walking up the High Street of Dorchester, saw a smiling girl of sixteen, with wavy brown hair and in a blue "Spencer," alighting from a stage coach, and straightway fell in love with her. She was destined to become his "most love-worthy and ever beloved wife," and she it was, according to her daughter "Leader Scott," who "stirred the water of the spring of poetry to its first flow" in the heart of the Dorset poet. Some lines addressed to "Julia," published in *The Weekly Entertainer* of 1820, were Barnes's first literary effort.

From that time for sixty-five years he sang of Wessex. His last work was 'A Glossary of the Dorset Dialect, with a Grammar of its Word-shaping,' and as the venerable writer, then bed-ridden, took the final proofs in his hands, he said, "I have done some little to preserve the speech of our forefathers, but I fear a time will come when it will be scarcely remembered."

Another generation has almost passed since this foreboding was uttered, with the humility characteristic of the man, and we see a new edition of his poems selected by one of our foremost men of letters, and he is the man best qualified to judge of the special value which attaches to the work of his whilom master, neighbour, and friend.

The seasons on vrom spring to spring
Ha' vled, wi' never-resten flight,

but the "hwomely rhymes" survive, and still retain their charm; doubtless it is the genuine poetry they enshrine that is the secret of their survival, rather than "the fitness of the speech of our forefathers, and its superiority to book-English." Here we are brought to the verge of a controversy in which Barnes, as the doughty champion of the Dorset form of folk-speech, would have delighted to take part; the present reviewer has heard him many a time plunge into such discussions, eager for the fray. In spite of his lifelong studies in such subjects, our author has been denied the title of a scientific philologist; and some of his etymological illustrations, although ingenious, are far-fetched, whilst his 'Grammar' abounds in such terms as "breath pennings" and other words for which many readers would require a glossary.

In the judgment of Mr. Hardy, this volume of selections includes the greater part of that which is of the highest value in the poetry of Barnes. In his Preface Mr. Hardy devotes some dozen pages to weighty criticism on the poet's aim, his methods, and the literary value of the poems themselves; these he divides into 'Lyric and Elegiac,' 'Descriptive,' 'Meditative,' and lastly 'Humorous.'

Regarded as a penetrative analysis, carefully thought out and subtly expressed, it is noteworthy, even if it does not move

us to enthusiasm for our author; but from the writer of 'The Return of the Native,' 'The Trumpet-Major,' and many another work full of word-pictures of Dorset scenery and peasant life, we confess that we should have relished something that smacked more of the native Doric than such sentences as "This opens the problem of equating the personality, of adjusting the idiosyncrasy of the chooser to mean pitch." The boy Barnes used to delight in who wanted to "scrope out the p in 'psalm,' because he didn't spell nothen," would rub his eyes at such words as these, and Barnes himself would never have used them.

Barnes does not soar into the highest realms of poesy; he seldom quickens our pulse, or moves us to emotion. True, he often aims at pathos, as in the 'Wold Folk Dead' and 'The Weepen Lady'; and, with perhaps greater felicity, in those haunting lines 'The Voices that be Gone.' But the deep fountains which underlie human existence, whether it be spent in a hamlet or in a crowded city, are largely untouched by him.

To our thinking, he is happiest when he paints a glimmering landscape

By elem trees a-hemm'd all round,

or the eastern sky

Touch'd with palest primrose bloom,

and makes us hear, with his peasant, the faint echoes of bygone days and vanished happiness—when, in short, he tinges with emotion some pastoral scene, and shows us

... the maid avore the spring

An shepherd by the thornen tree.

Some critics have questioned William Barnes's insight into rustic thought, and ask, Does he truly represent the mind and feelings of the peasantry? However this may be, there is no doubt that in the retirement of Came Rectory, with its "thatched-brow'd windows flower bound," where he spent the autumn of his days, he was in complete harmony with his surroundings. Perhaps a little story told by his daughter may throw light on the question of his sympathy with his poorer neighbours. It was the remark of a housewife and parishioner. "There, miss," said she, "we all o'us love the passon, that we do, he be so plain."

There is a small portrait of the poet in the volume: it shows very well the shape of the head with its abnormal occipital development, but gives nothing of the picturesque figure, with its old-fashioned garb, whilst the features have a dash of austerity foreign to the genial nature so the original.

Mr. Hardy dissects Barnes as the workman and versifier. "He belongs," he says, "to the literary school of such poets as Tennyson, Gray, and Collins, rather than to that of the old unpremeditated singers in dialect." That may be, and Mr. Hardy speaks with authority; still, Dorset folk love to regard Barnes as their bard "who sings because he must."

But now I hope his kindly feice
Is gone to vind a better plesice;
But still, wi' yo'k a-left behind
He'll always be a-kept in mind.

Poems from Punch, 1841-84. With Introduction by Sir Francis C. Burnand. (Harrap & Co.)—This selection of poems, topical and otherwise, from the early pages of *Punch*, serves to show that, whatever may have been our retrogressions in later years, we have indubitably advanced in the paths of light verse. It is difficult to imagine such crudeness of humour as is to be found in the stanzas called 'Who's Who,' or the tediously elaborate 'The Loves of the Plants,' finding a place in the *Punch* of

to-day; while most of the serious pieces—for example, that on the death of the Duke of Wellington—are defective both in inspiration and technique. As a welcome set-off against much that can only be classed as well-meaning mediocrity are 'The Song of the Shirt,' Thackeray's 'The Mahogany Tree,' and the brief but pregnant 'Poem by a Perfectly Furious Academician,' due, we believe, to Tom Taylor:—

I takes and paints,
Hears no complaints,
And sells before I'm dry;
Till savage Ruskin
He sticks his task in,
Then nobody will buy.

As a whole, however, the volume is scarcely exhilarating, and Sir Francis Burnand's Introduction might well have comprised matter more definite and of wider interest.

Selected Poems, by Pierre de Ronsard, edited by St. John Lucas (Oxford, Clarendon Press), offers a well-made and pleasing choice of pieces. It contains all the well-known favourites, and many others of nearly as great value. Mr. Lucas's Introduction, with the exception of the first half-dozen pages, is satisfactory, but these afford some silly examples of high-flown writing which does not please us at all. When he gets safely past the Middle Ages, the editor's appreciation is just and clear-sighted, well instructed without being merely derivative. The book is well printed, and handy in size and shape; and altogether we can commend it heartily to readers who wish to form a just idea of the extent, though not of the size, of Ronsard's poetic achievement.

The Triple Crown: English, Scotch, and Irish Verse (Frowde), an anthology intended for "the age of six to sixteen," and further "chosen and arranged by three of that age," evinces a taste and discrimination which would be distinctly creditable in persons of riper years. It is divided into three parts, on a principle which is not exactly clear, and besides a leavening of pieces hallowed by associations of "repetition"—as, for example, 'The Battle of the Baltic,' 'Young Lochinvar,' and 'Waterloo'—includes many selections taken from Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Miss Ingelow, and others, that show independent reading and judgment. There is a *naïveté* about the Preface which would go far to disarm hostile criticism, were such merited; but the youthful editors should have small cause for fear on this score, and their handsomely bound little volume deserves a cordial reception from the special public for whom it is intended.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Nun Ensign, translated by J. Fitzmaurice Kelly; also *La Monja Alférez*, by Juan P. de Montalbán (Fisher Unwin), is a volume which will prove welcome alike to students of Spanish literature and English readers who can appreciate a stirring record of adventure, unadorned by art and uninterrupted by sentiment. The former will be grateful for the admirably lucid and scholarly introduction in which Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly discusses the difficult problem of the authorship of the work and the authenticity of the narrative, and no less for the reproduction of Pérez de Montalbán's more or less unobtainable drama; while the latter, neglecting the preliminaries and additions—and it must be admitted that the play is rather a tedious performance—will find their enjoyment in the actual chronicle of an extraordinary life.

Catalina de Erauso, the young novice of good family who, at the age of fifteen,

ran away from her convent, fashioned herself male apparel—she already had a doublet and hose in her disposition—and thereafter passed as masculine for many years, was first introduced to English readers by De Quincey in an airy and irresponsible essay, adapted, as is shown here, from an untrustworthy French article which he had the effrontery to abuse even while he was making his ingenious pillagings from it. Catalina is as striking an instance as one could find of the born adventurer, and might have been cited, with Mary Ambree and Mistress Hannah Snell, to confute young Crossjay's contention that you can't make soldiers or sailors out of girls. "Mi natural inclinacion es marcial," she declares in the play; and the truth of the statement is confirmed on every page of her memoirs. She made her way to South America in 1608, entered the Spanish army, and showed herself a fearless and efficient soldier; for years she led a life of constant peril and hardship, her fiery and quarrelsome temper involving her in perpetual brawls, in which she invariably proved a formidable antagonist; and it was not till the year 1622 or thereabouts that a serious wound, received in one of these encounters, induced her to reveal her sex. The history of these incidents and her wanderings in South America is set forth in a bare matter-of-fact style which is half tantalizing by its brevity and half impressive by its simple directness: we can hardly recall any narrative in which such a number of exciting events are crowded into so small a space.

How far the chronicle is to be accepted as veracious it is not easy to determine. There can be no doubt, we think, that a considerable amount of *Dichtung* is intermingled with the *Wahrheit*; but we agree with Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly that in all probability it is "essentially true," in spite of numerous interpolations and misstatements. In any case, it forms a remarkable document both from the historical and the human point of view. The illustrations by Daniel Vierge, in their graceful fancy and delicate execution, add greatly to the attractions of a well-appointed volume.

Toys of other Days. By Mrs. F. Nevill Jackson. (Country Life Office.)—It will be a surprise to not a few to discover what a wide and highly interesting subject Mrs. Nevill Jackson has secured, both for description and illustration, in this handsome volume. The writer is certainly to be congratulated on the extent of her researches as well as the cleverness of her arrangement and the assimilation of so large an amount of material. There are various noteworthy reflections on toys in the short introductory chapter, from which it may be well to make one or two extracts:—

"Glancing at the toy world of the past is like looking at history through a diminishing glass; we can see things exactly reproduced in miniature. There is no important event which has not left its mark in a plaything, even to the guillotine of the French Revolution, and the emigrette, the toy of the aristocratic emigrant. The simplest forms of play are based on mimicry; the type of the majority of toys is thus determined. The baby of two years, who is petted and caressed, must have her doll to caress in turn; the boy watches horses and carts, and drives chairs and tables or little sisters, unless the wooden horse and cart is provided. . . . Two thousand years before Christ there were toys in the shape of water-carriers and kneaders of bread. Toy wine-carts of primitive construction are dug up in Cyprus; miniature bows and arrows were in the hands of the boys of the Middle Ages in Europe and also in the East; while guns and steam-engines are the playthings of the youngsters of the present day."

The playthings of the world throw side-lights on the life of ancient Egypt, Greece, or

Rome, as well as the later periods of Medievalism or the Renaissance. It is perhaps somewhat too imaginative to suggest that "the linen doll stuffed with papyrus grown on the banks of old Nile, or the ball of twisted rushes, may have been playthings of Moses himself"; but there can be no doubt that at the time when their fathers and brothers rode chariot races or fought quails, the boys and girls of Athens and Rome played imitative sports, and their knuckle-bones and spotted cows with movable jaws may be now handled.

In later days, it is interesting to note that each step in science had its counterpart in contemporary toys. Discoveries in the working of Nature's laws, such as gravitation, magnetism, hydraulics, or balancing-compensation, at once gave rise to delightful toys. Mrs. Jackson, however, is wise in her remarks as to the over-elaboration of mechanical toys, chiefly of modern date, which make no demand on the imagination, the skill, or the ingenuity of the player, and are therefore most suitable for the duller children. "I want a toy to play with, not one that plays with me," was the cry of a wise child who watched the antics of a mechanical toy for twenty minutes, and then played for the rest of the afternoon with the paper and string in which it had been wrapped.

The first two chapters deal with dolls and doll-dressing and doll play. It is probable, as here suggested, that the child of Palæolithic times treasured her chip of bone, wrapping it in a scrap of hide, and "mothering" it with as much care as is now bestowed on the latest *bébé* from Paris. To leave, however, realms of supposition, archaeology has brought to light actual dolls which are surely of sufficient age, for they were played with at least 3,000 years ago in the homes of ancient Thebes. The earliest Egyptian dolls have life-like heads, but the bodies and legs are in many cases non-existent, being represented by a nearly formless block of wood. Many of the dolls of ancient Greece and of later Rome are well-proportioned, and even have jointed arms and legs made in separate pieces, and attached to the body with pins of wire. The hair of such dolls is often elaborately dressed. It was the custom to bury the toys of a dead child with the body—a practice existing for many centuries from the remotest times in Egyptian history, and in a few instances followed even by early Christians.

Among later curiosities pertaining to the history of dolls here described and illustrated are certain dolls in ecclesiastical costume and also elaborate Biblical groups, which seem to have been much used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, perhaps as assistants to religious teaching. To this category, too, pertain the Noah's Arks, which are of fairly early origin, but appear never to have lost their popularity. It does not seem in the least degree likely that the extraordinary cut of the coats of Mr. and Mrs. Noah and their progeny will ever be changed. There are toyshops now in London where Noah's Arks can be obtained at many prices, and in each case the fashion of the garments of the human occupants is virtually the same, and after the old models, which certainly go back for two or three centuries. Various sets of historic dolls, particularly of the French Court, "freak dolls," and the dolls of Japan and China, as well as the delightful subject of dolls' houses and miniature furniture, are also discussed and pictured with not a little detail in other chapters.

Subsequent sections are devoted to balls and ball-playing, weapons and soldiers'

play, rattles, bells, and musical instruments, tops and teetotums, board-games, and the drier topic of educational toys and games. In connexion with the last of these subjects, it will be news to many to learn that early in the nineteenth century several English publishers issued printed and illustrated battledores, which were supposed to combine amusement with instruction. The modern Japanese battledore is sometimes used for a like purpose.

Considerable use is made throughout the 300 pages of this volume of toy examples in the museums of France and in those of Munich and Nuremberg; but for illustrating the toy-world of genuine antiquity the British Museum stands head and shoulders above all other collections. Even a hasty walk through the Egyptian, Grecian, or Roman Galleries, which have recently been admirably rearranged, at once brings home to the mind the thought and care expended in past ages on toys for the amusement of children, or games to serve as pastimes for adults. The antiquity of some of these objects leaves the observer almost breathless. Here, for instance, is preserved a portion of the draughtboard used by Queen Hatasu about 1600 B.C.; and we are even assured that the game was well known 3,000 years before her birth.

MR. ABEL CHAPMAN, whose 'Bird-Life of the Borders on Moorland and Sea' was favourably received when it appeared in 1889, has now, after excursions to Norway and Spain, visited Africa. He first went to South Africa in May, 1899, when his trip resulted in disappointment; and next, we gather with some difficulty, in 1904, to British East Africa, attracted thereto by the Uganda Railway. His experiences there were more encouraging, and are related in the book before us entitled *On Safari: Big-Game Hunting in British East Africa, with Studies in Bird-Life* (Arnold). He begins by remarking on the word *Safari*, which he says he ventures to introduce to our language, and of which at pp. 111 and 283 he gives details; it is, however, an old friend, familiar not only to Anglo-Indians, but also to travellers and sportsmen who have visited Northern and Equatorial Africa during the last twenty years, and to the army of readers of the books they have written. Its origin is the Arabic *safar*, a journey or travel by land or water; *musafir* is the traveller; and *safari*, the word in question, is Persian, and means travelling provisions, as *musafirî*, Arabic, means the condition of travelling. The nearest English equivalent to "*Safari*" as used in Africa is probably "camp," a very comprehensive expression.

Mr. Chapman, accompanied by his brother, Mr. W. I. Chapman, enjoyed his expeditions thoroughly; he says:—

"British East Africa affords to-day probably the most glorious hunting-field extant, certainly the most accessible, and this book may suggest to some an expedition thereto. They will not be disappointed. No very special personal qualifications are required. Neither the author nor his brother were [sic] skilled in African hunting, and the former, it may pertinently be added, had already long passed the half-century before first setting foot in Equatoria."

That is a modest and perfectly just statement which should be kept in mind by the reader, who might otherwise be disposed occasionally to pass a somewhat harsh judgment on events described.

It is unnecessary to follow the author's footsteps carefully; it will suffice to say that, like others bound in that direction, he landed at Mombasa, and took train, in which he passed Tsavo, known for its man-eaters, through the Athi plains, to Nairobi, where

he arrived in high fever from want of proper clothing, and was detained for a fortnight. He recovered rapidly, and went on to Eburu, 419 miles from the coast, a station on the railway, since abandoned, where neither wood nor water is to be got. Leaving this, the "*Safari*" or camp moved into the valley of the Enderit river, thence to Lake Nakuru, and across the railway round the Menengai volcano with its extraordinary crater. In this wandering much wild life was seen and many animals were brought to bag. It may be mentioned that after experience with a rhinoceros and an elephant Mr. Chapman discarded his 303 rifle, deciding "never again to take on these huge pachyderms with a small bore."

In one of the expeditions, probably in March, 1906, General Baden-Powell of Mafeking fame was met; it is recorded that he got a "*splendid 23½ in. head of Bubalis jacksoni*." Then the camp moved on to the Mau forest, the Athi river, and the Simba river, never apparently very far from the railway by which it returned to Mombasa, presumably early in April, 1906.

Chap. xxv., on the protection of big game, has our complete sympathy; indiscriminate slaughter has already left countries the poorer for want of animals which added beauty and distinction to the landscape. Witness America, where bison, wapiti, and other noble species have been in great measure exterminated; Africa in the south, where the countless herds of many kinds of beasts seen not so long ago have vanished; and Norway in respect to its reindeer. Reserves, sanctuaries for game, are good, and so are orders limiting the bag; what is better is the power to protect the one and to enforce the other.

In an appendix notes on bird-life in British East Africa will be found; they should be useful to students. The illustrations deserve praise: Mr. Caldwell's work is well known, and the examples in this book are up to his average; Mr. Abel Chapman's pen-and-ink sketches, specially those of birds, though less known, are very meritorious. The book is well turned out.

MESSRS. P. S. KING & SON publish *Philanthropy and the State; or, Social Politics*, by Mr. Kirkman Gray, upon whose death the volume—not prepared by him for the press—was edited by his widow and Miss B. L. Hutchins. Miss Hutchins has done useful work on Labour questions and statistics, and was thoroughly competent for the task here undertaken. Her Preface is couched in measured language, and we are able to express concurrence in her belief that Mr. Gray's book is valuable for freshness of insight into the development of social research during the last years of the nineteenth century. In the chapters which he lived to complete, and the notes that stand for the remainder of his intention, the author wrote as a moderate man surveying reforms and reformers from without; but the net result is Socialistic in a higher degree than he himself believed. It is without apparent approbation that he relates the historical "breaking down of the simple old doctrine of Individualism." But, by a process of proof reminding us of Bentham, he establishes the need for State intervention on behalf of almost every class of dependent person and inferior worker. The corresponding difficulties are hardly faced. The obvious cost of many of the forms of State action contemplated is not indicated, and the reader is left to find out for himself how it is to be met.

To develop one branch of his subject beyond the point at which the author left it may serve to elucidate the question. It is hard to justify the present haphazard

division of the sick poor between hospitals (supported partly by voluntary contributions and partly by the estates of ancient charities), the Poor Law infirmaries, and other institutions not easily classed under either head. But the only available plan of simplification is that the State or the locality should take the whole charge upon public funds. As compared with rural districts, London already assumes an enormous proportion of this burden. To bring the country up to the London level would mean a tremendous addition to the local rates or the Imperial taxes. Yet the case as stated in this volume—that is, as treated apart from cost and incidence of burden—is a strong one, and those who were the forerunners in such teaching, like Edwin Chadwick, were not conscious Socialists. It does not, therefore, carry us very far when we find Mr. Kirkman Gray scientifically proving, by a view of the present unco-ordinated authorities, that “there does not seem to be any such radical difference” in their work “as to necessitate the triple system.” But if the majority of the community are to be cared for by the State during school life, in the early years after leaving school, and before beginning work as men; the women in maternity; the sick; the old; the inferior workers, and those disabled by “invalidity” in a wider sense, we find ourselves in a State Individualist as regards a certain number of hard-working men, their wives, and a comparatively few hard-working single women, but Socialistic in the treatment of the majority of the population. The strongest theoretical Socialists must quail before the task of beginning Socialism, as they might say, “at the wrong end,” by leaving everything that is healthy outside the organization, and taking on themselves, as it were, all the problems that have from the earliest dawn of civilization distressed mankind. The list that we have given is a wide one, but there are points at which it must still be stretched. In districts, as are many, of a single trade, those who, though fit to work in other ways, suffer from inherited or other constitutional disability for the particular employment of the locality, are also likely to be thrown upon the public care. As Mr. Kirkman Gray has written, the trade, which is necessary, but essentially dangerous, “must be prohibited to those who are specially predisposed to suffer from its effects.” Readers of the recent Report on the phthisis of potters will see how far this principle will lead us. Mr. Gray admits that it “would seem to require much more perfectly organized industrial society.” In face of such facts, resistance is as natural as is advocacy; but it is difficult to defend the attempt to find a middle course. Contributory schemes are mere hypocrisy, inasmuch as they can never reach the real mass of human suffering.

A GRACELESS duke once objected to a diet of *toujours perdrix*. We must confess that a certain apprehension of the sort delayed our turning to Dr. Smythe Palmer's book *The Ideal of a Gentleman; or, A Mirror for Gentlefolks* (Routledge & Sons). When we did so we found that it was less well grounded than we could have believed. The author has spread his net widely, taking matter from journalism as well as books, and has included definitions from many points of view, including the satirical and the heraldic. No better book of extracts can be imagined on the subject, and even the most miscellaneous of readers can hardly fail to find amongst its sources something new to him. We should have liked, for our own part, another chapter, ‘The Education of the Gentleman’; we must own we should be hard put to it to

suggest sufficient matter, though some of the books we are about to mention might give hints. ‘Manners and Good Breeding,’ one of our author's chapters, treats one part of the subject; it includes that historical account of the influence of our Universities on the education of the gentle class which has yet to be written. Miss Edith Rickert in her introduction to *The Babees' Book* (Chatto & Windus) has touched on this point, and what she has to say is true and well put. We can recommend her little volume to all who wish to form a first-hand idea of our ancestors' daily lives at the end of the Middle Ages. The illustrations are well chosen, that representing Richard II.'s feast being especially interesting.

It is a little difficult to say when it became a practice for young men not intended for the Church or the professions to attend a University. The foundation of Eton, much more than that of Winchester, testifies to the partial breakdown of the mediæval system of training younger sons as pages. Prof. W. H. Woodward in *Education during the Renaissance* (Cambridge, University Press) does not deal with this side of the question; he is concerned more with the spread of Italian ideals in education. In England these ideals seem to have had an indirect and retarded action. It is probable that the necessity of knowing how to use books had forced itself upon the English country gentleman by the beginning of the fifteenth century, for from the middle of the century onwards we find a considerable number of students drawn from this class. The private tutor who was the result of the new educational ideals of the Renaissance was superimposed on the existing school and college curriculum, and did not, except in the rarest instances, do more than supplement and complete it. When the Renaissance reached England, the Universities felt in their turn the new impulse. Grocynt taught Greek at Oxford in 1491; Erasmus was at Cambridge in 1511. From this time on, we may fairly assume of most important characters in our history that they passed through the University, though their stay might often be curtailed to admit of foreign travel until the religious wars closed the Continent to all but a favoured minority. Prof. Woodward gives a good account of the earlier works on education published in England as a consequence of Castiglione's ‘Cortegiano,’ such as ‘The Institution of a Gentleman,’ ‘Queen Elizabeth's Academy,’ &c.; but he fails to show what influence they had on the everyday life of our schools. We are disposed to think it was but small. The influence of Elyot and the Italians was at the strongest when Sidney was being educated, and he is the typical figure of his age, yet we find him going through the traditional routine of private tutor, Public School, and University, precisely as he would if he were alive to-day.

Pettie's Pallace. 2 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)—Readers of English literature will be glad to have a handy edition of this rare book, which, if not a *causa causans* of Euphuism—that lies in the fundamental structure of our language—was one of the important determining factors in bringing about its appearance. To the student the book is an important document—one that he must have on his shelves; to the general reader it will rank rather as a curiosity, like Euphuus himself, Sir Charles Grandison, and many others: distinguished from them by being too short to be wearisome, and quaint enough to dip into anywhere with the certainty of finding some trenchant proverb or racy phrase or comparison. Prof. Gollancz has provided the

reader with all the information about Pettie necessary to a thorough understanding of his work; and the distinctive features of ‘The King's Classics’ are preserved.

Her Infinite Variety. Edited by E. V. Lucas. (Methuen & Co.)—This “feminine portrait gallery” is essentially a gallery of portraits by masculine artists, the proportion of female writers cited being about 5 per cent. Mr. Lucas, in fact, has concerned himself less with the characteristics of one sex than with the theories of the other; and the instances in which he has allowed the women to speak for themselves do not always seem to us judiciously selected. We could, for example, have spared the terrible letter wherein Susanna Wesley describes that system of education to which ten out of her nineteen children succumbed in infancy. Amongst masculine contributions better omitted we give prominence to the singularly undiscerning eulogium of Ruskin on Scott's heroines. On the other hand, we gladly welcome Sir Walter's charming and little-known sketch of ‘Mistress Bethune Baliol.’ The type is far from good—a serious drawback to the utility, if not to the popularity, of any book.

THE fame of La Motte Fouqué, who was once regarded as one of the chief glories of the Romantic School, has long since declined in Germany, and ‘Undine’ is the only one of his works that can now be called popular. *Sintram and his Companions* (Methuen & Co.) lacks the charm of that tale, but is a good example of the moonlight romance which pictures mailed figures wandering in a glimmering land and beset by vaguely terrible shapes and phantasms; and even in these days, so far retired from knightly pieties, the sincerity of its convictions and the beauty of its style may count upon securing appreciative readers. Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan's illustrations form the outstanding feature of this handsome edition: they are striking in conception and powerful in execution, and suggest admirably the atmosphere of mystery and dark enchantment characteristic of the story. Many of them properly derive their inspiration, to a greater or less extent, from the so-called ‘Knight, Death, and the Devil’ of Dürer, which furnished Fouqué with the motive of his story; if we have a fault to find with them, it is that the representation of ‘Kleinmeister’ occasionally suffers from a grotesqueness which is not felt in the less definite suggestions of the written word. Mr. A. C. Farquharson's translation reads very well; he has allowed himself considerable freedom in recasting sentences and in making small omissions and additions, but on the whole his method is fully justified by the result.

Love and other Nonsense (A. L. Humphreys) consists of epigrammatic “smartnesses” from a mass of current fiction—the sort of commonplace brilliancies that often form a blot than an attraction in the everyday novel. Occasionally, however, one encounters an aphorism of some weight, such as Mr. Owen Wister's “The dead are the only perfectly consistent people,” or “the Gentle Cynic's” view that “the hardest thing about knowing some people is to conceal our opinion of them.” The majority of these saws are, however, either too trite to be enlightening, or of dubious truth, as in “No man, worthy of the name, will forgive a woman for harbouring a passion that he feels himself totally unable to reciprocate.”

Old Times and Friends. By the Rev. E. L. H. Tew. (Winchester, Warren & Son; London, Simpkin & Co.)—This small book, of under two hundred pages, ought to

find many appreciative readers outside the circle of the writer's own friends.

Mr. Tew has had a long and varied experience as a benefited clergyman. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College), Oxford. He writes with frankness of his Oxford days, and gives good reasons for considering that he was "distinctly unfortunate in being entered at Magdalen Hall."

It will be a pleasure to many who recollect that remarkable clergyman William Dunkerley, who became an earnest Churchman after having been originally admitted to the ministry of the Methodist New Connection to find several appreciative pages devoted to his work. Gladstone so strongly appreciated his powers that he succeeded in inducing him to leave the quiet parish and magnificent church of Hoar Cross to undertake the charge of a difficult parish in Liverpool. His health broke down in this stern town work, and the Premier then gave him the Crown living of Sigglethorne, near Hull. Here for the remainder of his life he made a distinct mark as a High Churchman of the widest sympathies, though much impeded by poor health. Gladstone on one occasion, when discussing with the writer of this notice the subject of preaching remarked: "Do you know Dunkerley? He is the only clergyman I have ever heard in the pulpit of whom I could truly say he was always a beautiful preacher."

Mr. Tew has much to tell us, chiefly of an entertaining character, of men of greater repute than Dunkerley, particularly of 'Some Archbishops of York.'

Although sprinkled with a few "chestnuts," these pages contain a variety of amusing stories and incidents. After a quarter of a century's experience of Yorkshire, Mr. Tew found the change to the Southern parish of Upham considerable in many senses of the word. The politeness of the Southern labourer, as compared with the undemonstrative Yorkshire manner, made a great impression on him.

"At my institution to Upham, a retired Colonial Bishop, about to take an English benefice, said, 'Well, you and I have worked both in North and South; in what points do you consider that they differ?' 'Oh, my lord,' I answered, 'I can soon tell you that. If a Yorkshireman thinks you a fool, he comes and tells you so to your face; down here they go and tell somebody else.' 'You have exactly hit it,' said the Bishop; 'the difference could not be better described.'"

With all his love for the North, Mr. Tew seems to realize that Yorkshire folk are singularly keen about "t' brass":—

"A groom being asked how long he lived in the South replied, 'Twenty year.' 'What, have you, a Yorkshireman, lived twenty years down here, and not made your fortune?' 'Eh,' answered the man, 'but measter were Yarkshire too.'"

A selection of translations from Greek and Latin, for the genuineness of which Mr. Tew answers, includes some good things.

Some of the more serious parts of the book might with advantage have been omitted. Just because Governor Eyre was the son of a former Vicar of Hornsey, Mr. Tew devotes several pages to a strongly worded defence of his action, and speaks of the Ministry being "intimidated by violent agitators."

Mr. Tew gives evidence here and there of widespread knowledge and general reading, but he is hardly an expert antiquary or ecclesiologist. He regards himself as fortunate in the churches in which he has served, and states that Upham was "beautifully restored by Mr. G. S. Street." There are, however, not a few experienced persons who regard Street's restoration of 1881 as disastrously destructive.

The Confessions of a Beachcomber: Scenes and Incidents in the Career of an Unprofessional Beachcomber in Tropical Queensland. By E. J. Banfield. With a Map and 53 Illustrations. (Fisher Unwin.)—This book records the life and observations of an Australian retired from the society of white men on a little island off the north-east coast of tropical Australia. The author prides himself that he has "returned to Nature," but that is almost impossible: he has returned to solitude, to poverty, to freedom, and many other things, but he has not accepted the conditions of Nature. He has rejected the burdens of civilization, and gone off with the loot into the wilds; extirpated the native vegetation, and planted the trees that feed him agreeably. And there he sits with his telescope, rain-gauge, gun, and camera, and laughs at the slaves that stay behind, inventing more such instruments, and sending him groceries by the weekly steamer. He is not a man of science, but he has the instincts of the field naturalist, and writes interestingly of birds and beasts and insects, the life of the coral reef, trepang, turtles, spiders, crocodiles, and fish. In the second part of his book he deals with blackfellows, of whom he knows one or two intimately. He is not strictly a beachcomber; literally, a beachcomber is a wave which breaks and "combs" the sand or shingle down the shore; tropically (in two senses) it is applied to a sailor who rolls in like a breaker, and rolls out again to sea after staying long enough only to get what he can out of the island.

Most of the sketches in *Side-Shows*, by J. B. Atkins (Christophers), are excellent journalism, and will serve to put the reader in a good temper with himself and his author. Mr. Atkins is especially happy in dealing with destroyers at sea—here he rises from journalism to true descriptive realism—with Frenchmen, house-hunting, and motor-cars. His paradox is seldom cheap, and his judgments are penetrating without cynicism. One of the best passages is that in which he contrasts the Frenchman with the Englishman as an entertainer of children, concluding with this example of the English manner:—

"Two very small children who had not seen each other before were put down side by side in the hope that they might amuse each other. They looked at each other appalled for a few seconds, and then simultaneously burst into howls. A young man who had been looking on in mute and helpless bewilderment at the approaching tragedy said: 'Now that is very odd. I should have thought they would have had a good deal in common.'"

THE KNIGHTS OF RHODES.

The publication this week, by the Oxford University Press, of 'Rhodes of the Knights' induces us to remind those interested in mediæval warfare of the singular picturesqueness of existing narratives concerning the military history of Rhodes. The material of all subsequent writers has been largely derived from the 'Grande et merveilleuse et tres cruelle Oppugnation' (in the great siege), written by Frère Jacques, bastard de Bourbon, and published with illustrations at Paris in 1525, immediately after the success of Suliman the Magnificent. Guillaume Paradin was a boy at the time of the third or greatest siege in 1522-3; but the turn of that historian's mind, and his special delight in describing war from the point of view of those who most felt its horror, gave him an unrivalled opportunity when he dealt with the Knights of 'la Religion de Rhodes.'

Paradin's best book—better even than his 'Savoie'—appeared in 1550 and has

not been reprinted since 1561. In this 'Histoire de notre Tems' there is the fullest account of the struggle between Suliman the Magnificent and Villiers de l'Isle Adam (assisted among others by the chief of "the English nation," "Frère et capitaine" John Buck). It is perhaps unrivalled among descriptions of war. In Paradin's 'Savoie,' of which the first edition was published in 1552, there is an almost equally vivid narrative of the earlier exploit which gained for the first Count Amé of Savoy the cross now seen on the Italian stamps and flag, and was, it is said, commemorated in the letters "F.E.R.T." chosen for the collar of the order of chivalry founded by a later Amé, the first Duke. When Count Amé threw provisions into Acre, while Richard Cœur de Lion and the King of France were dawdling, the besieged were the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem. The Grand Prior of Rhodes was with Amé when they broke the Turkish line. The Grand Prior was killed, like Nelson, on his quarter-deck, by a shot from aloft. Amé seized the white robe with the enormous Red Cross in front, and, prayed by his followers to "vestir la cotte d'armes du feu Seigneur grand maitre sus la sienne," threw it over his armour, and boarded the vessel of the "Admiral of Damascus." Amé killed the Turkish admiral with an axe, and was afterwards granted by the Pope the right to use the arms of the Hospitallers. Paradin not only tells the story of the battle, but in his history of Savoy also recounts a visit of the Emperor to the Duchy, when the principal arms displayed were, on the one hand, the ancient escutcheon of the family of Savoy—On a field or, an eagle sable, membered gules—and, on the other, in equal favour, the shield of Rhodes, Gules, à la croix d'argent, bearing what we now style "the cross of Savoy." The banner was "à la Croix blanche."

Readers of 'Rhodes of the Knights' will no doubt once more revel in the description (for which Paradin is the conspicuous model) of the courtesy, and even the affection, which united Sultan Suliman the Magnificent and the old "Chief of the Religion of Rhodes." They corresponded on white vellum in letters of gold, till they found a siege inevitable; then they boiled people with oil and slew them by all the approved methods of the time; when succour failed, they met again outside the walls, embraced, and wept, and, the treaty signed, the Turkish fleet—each vessel discoursing music from its band—accompanied the galleys of Villiers de l'Isle Adam and his Christian monkish knights half way along the Mediterranean towards their future home.

ESSEX'S ENTRY INTO LONDON.

WHILST looking for Shakspeare allusions in 'A Declaration of the Practises and Treasons attempted and committed by Robert, late Earle of Essex,' drawn up by Francis Bacon, and published in 1601, I came upon the following interesting account of the entry of Essex into London, written in a small Elizabethan hand, on two leaves of paper, and inserted behind the title-page in the British Museum copy, E. 1940. So far as I am able to tell, this has not previously been printed.

In *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, vol. vi. pp. 5, 6, John Payne Collier published such a list as that which follows the narrative given below, but, characteristically, refrained from giving his sources, saying only that his information proceeded from "a mass of contemporary or nearly contemporary manuscripts" purchased by him, and professing to be copies from originals

in the handwriting of Sir Robert Cecil. Bacon tells us that the original list was written by Essex himself. That the list in Collier's MS. is in some way related to that below is clear, and probably they are both copies from the same original, though the narrative which precedes the list below appears to be the original account of a contemporary. The "Jo: Danvers" in our list should apparently be "Sir John Davies"; and the "Lord Cornwall" cited by Collier should be "Lord Cromwell." I might add that Collier again refers to his MSS. in his annotated copy of Devereux's 'Lives of the Earls of Essex,' 1853, in the British Museum, where he remarks in the margin beside Devereux's text, vol. ii. p. 146: "Contemp. narrative in MS."; and p. 147: "see names and places of imprisonment." He says in *Notes and Queries* that he had never met with another list such as that he had printed.

Whether the "narrative" to which Collier refers is identical with that given below, I am unable to say, as he tells us nothing about it; and while in the main the following account agrees substantially with that to be read already in the work of Devereux, and in Bacon's 'Declaration,' sig. F seq., it yet adds one or two points which are worthy of record and notice.

As the leaves of our MS. are cut at the edges, various restorations have been necessary. Who the writer of this account may be I am unable to say, but that he was a person of high rank seems possible from the two final notes—the last, however, may be in a different hand from the rest of the narrative. The punctuation is mine.

Bacon's 'Declaration' contains a valuable reference to the playing of 'Richard II.' at the request of the rebels, the reluctance of the players, and the extra sum of forty shillings given them as an inducement to act.

J. J. MUNRO.

A rare accident which happened in London upon Sunday, being y^e 8th of february, 1600.

The Earle of Essex being y^e night before sent for to my lord Tre^r to speake there with y^e counsell, denyed to come to them; & y^e next Sunday morning, about ten of y^e clocke, there came to Essex house to speake with him my Lord Keeper, y^e Earle of Worcester, y^e cheife Justice Popham, and S^r W^m Knowles, to examine him, to whom he refused to answer & lightly esteemed them; & having all y^e morning before bin sending for all his freinds, they came in multitudes, & he imprisoned in his owne house the Lords, leaving y^e charge of his house & custody of them cheifly to S^r Gelly Merrikke; and with y^e Earles of Southampton, Rutland, & Bedford, y^e Lords Sands, Mounteagle, & Cromwell, S^r Christofer Blunt, S^r Charles Danvers, 2 of Northumberland & 2 of Rutlands brothers, with Catesby & Littleton, accompanied with oyer Knights and Gentlemen Capitaines & swaggering companions about 300, they issued out of Essex house without cloakes or armour, onely with their rapiers & daggers not drawn, but their points upwards, & some with pistols & petronells; & so about xjth of y^e clocke before y^e sermons in euery church were ended, came down Fleetstreete. My Lord Mayor, having about an houre before notice to guard y^e city, rose from y^e sermon at Pauls & caused y^e gates to be [s]hut; but when my lord of Essex came to Ludgate, that was opened him, & [t]hen they were four hundred strong, & drew y^eir swords, alledging y^e my lord [C]jobham & S^r Walter Rawleigh would have murdered him on y^e water y^e night [b]efore, and y^e he came to y^e city for ayde, y^e good of her maiestie, & maintenance [o]f religion & so came triumphingly down Cheapside with great plaudites [t]he boyes of y^e city giving shouts with ioy, & so went towards Sheriffe Smiths house [w]here y^e exchange; but before he came thither my Lord Burleigh followed [h]im with heralds & proclaimed him in Cheapside TRAITOR, & also all his [f]ollowers y^e did not presently depart his company, & pursuing him neare with [y^e] Lord Mayor assisting, whom Essex with his forces desperately assaulted & caused [t]hem to retire, killing y^e Lord Burleighs horse with a shot, & [s]o coming to Sheriffe [S]miths, still expecting y^e city should rise with him, and he tould y^e Sheriffe y^e [h]e was come to him for ayde to defend y^e Queen, Religion, and his Life [w]ith y^e state of the city. The Sheriffe went himselfe to y^e Lord Mayor

[&] left Essex with y^e rest in his house, where they had some victuals and [took?] some halberds, & not liking his answer, he came forth & walked [Che]apside againe, stayd a good space at Pauls gate in y^e end of Cheape, then went into Pauls church yard & there stayd halfe an houre; this while y^e [cit]izens raising armes, y^e gates made strong, y^e streets chayned, there was [s]mall violence offered any of them, saue y^e taking of some of y^e straglers [&] committing them. Many fell from him vpon the proclamations..... Notwithstanding y^e Mayor & all were vp in armes, he walked to & fro till [about?] three of y^e clocke in y^e afternoone, & seeing no good successe to his treache[r]ous interprise was desirous to goe homeward to Essex house againe, but assayin[ing] to returne through Ludgate againe (being not then one hundred strong) he [was] repulsed, one Tracy his page slaine, S^r Christofer Blunt wounded (which was y^e mo[st] resolute man), Essex himselfe shot through y^e hat, & some more hurt; then being all [at] their wits end they came to Watlingstreete & y^e Fridaystreete into Cheapside, where y^e Lord Mayor went to haue encountered with him; but before they could [meet], Essex turned into Bow-church-yard, & so through Bow-lane, went to y^e water[s]ide, where as many as could, tooke boats, & y^e rest were taken: those y^e tooke bo[ats] landed at Essex house, thinking [as it seemed] to haue found y^e Lords & S^r W^m Knowles there as Essex left them, & by them to haue ransomed himselfe; [but] S^r Ferdinando Gorge, one of his followers, came halfe an houre before with a [false?] message (thereby to saue himselfe) to S^r Gelly Merrikke y^e he must deliuer y^e Lords [&] goe for y^e Earle to her maiestie vpon a message, whereby they were gone before [Essex] came home, else had they not bin so well discharged. There he thought to end [his] life, & with him Southampton, Rutland, Mounteagle, & Sands, of y^e nobility; [&] diuers of good sort playing with muskets from ouer y^e gates into y^e streets, y^e ho[use] was then beset both by land & water; all y^e gallants & Martiail men of y^e [city] with y^e guard came down y^e Strand in armes, & played with shot vpon [the] windows ouer y^e gates. This while my Lord Admirall Generall for [y^e] it was night, & y^e Court (Whitehall) was guarded with 2,000 Lond[on] souldiers: about ixth of y^e clocke at night 2 great peeces of ordina[n]ce came from y^e Tower & were placed against Essex gates, being before broken] Downe Capitaine Owen Salisbury was before slaine with a shot in [Essex] house. These peeces being placed, Essex desired to parle with my [L]ord Admirall, then in y^e garden & he vpon y^e Leads, at which parle y^e Admirall willed that y^e Ladies might be sent forth, not willing to doe them any hurt; but presently they all yelde[d], & y^e three Earles were committed to y^e Tower, & each had one of [y^e] Queenes men to attend them. Mr. Richard Warberton attended Essex, [&] y^e rest of his followers were committed to other prisons. The Londoners showed themselves either too fauourable or too timorous, euery one guarding his owne house. Her maiesty, whom God long pre-serue, & y^e state is no[w] quiet, though lately disturbed. Finis Februarii 9th, 1600.

[The names of such as were taken] & one escaping.†

[Essex]	[G]eo: Maners	
[Southampton]	[F]ra: Maners	
[Rutland]		Rut. bro.
Mounteagle	[R]ob: Catesby	
[Sands]	[?] Wiseman	30
[Cromwell]	[?] Forster	
	W ^m Perkins	
Bedford	Brian Dawson	
Sussex	[J]o: Crampton	
Rich	M ^r Tho: Tipping	
	M ^r Tho: Daudell	
Jo: Tracy	M ^r Antho: Rose	10
Owen Salisbury	M ^r Jo: Arden	
	M ^r Jo: Tympe (?)	
Jo: Salisbury	M ^r Fra: Lester	40
not yet taken	M ^r Steph: Manor	
[The] other prisoners	M ^r Pet: Pryddle*	
Christofer Blunt	M ^r W ^m Greene	
Jo: Danvers	M ^r W ^m Gryndall	
W ^m Constable	M ^r Jo: Norrice	
Gelly Mericke	M ^r Jo: Vernon	
[H]en: Lumley	M ^r Jo: Dodson	
Tho: West	M ^r W ^m Grantham	
[J]o Heydon	M ^r Jo: Lymerocke	
Fra: Prydoe	M ^r Frances Tresham	50
[R]ob: Vernon	M ^r Edw: Hamner	
Christofer Heydon	M ^r Fra: Smith	
[H]en: Cary of Kent	M ^r Ric: Cholmley	
[E]dw: Beaumont	M ^r W ^m Spratt	
Northumberland	M ^r Fra: Kenollydy	
brothers	M ^r Edw: Bushell	

* A line cut off at the top of the leaf.

† Part of an f visible.

Very little of the first words visible.

M^r Geo: Sheffield
M^r Geo: Oxell
M^r Ellis Johnson
M^r Jo: Lloyd 60
M^r Jacyan
M^r Radford
M^r Heter*
M^r Brauell*
M^r Jo: Wells*
M^r Tho: Madley
M^r Jo: Wright
M^r Christofer Wright
M^r Douer*

The whole number 60 note
y^e euery name noted with
this little star* is such
as could not be well read
in an old copie by way of
letter sent vnto a priuate
friend 9th Febr: 1600 vt
supra.
but y^e list contained
120 persons, noblemen,
knights, & principall
gent., of E. Essex owne
writing.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.
Beautiful Star, by W. C. M., 1/6 net. A series of meditations on the Star of Bethlehem each followed by a poem.
Church's Call to Prayer, Intercession, Thanksgiving, and Praise, 4d. Devotional addresses given at the Pan-Anglican Congress.
Gollancz (H.), Targum to 'The Song of Songs'; the Book of the Apple; the Ten Jewish Martyrs: a Dialogue on Games of Chance, 5/ net. Translated from the Hebrew and Aramaic.
Green (Rev. S. W.), The Gospel according to St. Mark, 2/ net. With introduction and notes. In the Westminster New Testament.
Malden (R. H.), Spiritual Healing, 3d. With an introductory note by Prof. V. H. Stanton.
Margoliouth (D. S.), Islamism and Christianity, 3d. A lecture delivered at Guildford.
Silverster (Rev. J.), The Priesthood of Christ as set forth in the Epistle to the Hebrews, 8d. net. With preface by Rev. C. H. H. Wright.
Smith (H.), Sermons, 1/6 net. A selection from the "silver-tongued preacher," edited by Dr. J. Brown.

Law.

Flack (H. E.), The Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, 2 dols. Relates to the Constitution of the United States. One of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Belabre (Baron de), Rhodes of the Knights, 31/6 net. An attempt to describe what monuments of the Knights still exist in Rhodes, and their connexion with the social and military life of their builders, with maps, inscriptions, shields, and photographs by the author. See p. 819.
Callow (William), R.W.S., F.R.G.S., 7/6 net. An autobiography, edited by H. M. Candall. Contains 22 coloured illustrations, also numerous sketches.
Crowe (J. A.) and Cavalcaselle (G. B.), A History of Painting in Italy, Vol. III., 21/ net. Deals with the Siennese, Umbrian, and North Italian Schools, and contains many illustrations.
Figaro Illustré, Christmas, 1908, 3/6 net. English edition.
Guthrie (J.), A Second Book of Drawings, 2/6 net.
Konody (P. G.), Brockwell (M. W.), and Lippmann (F. W.), The National Gallery, Part IV., 1/ net.
New Testament, 2/ net. With coloured illustrations from the 'Life of Jesus of Nazareth,' by William Hole.
Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, September, 1/6. An illustrated quarterly, edited by Christopher A. Markham.
Scottish Scenery, 2/6 net. 120 photographs.

Pictures and Engravings.

Beethoven; Bismarck; Björnson; Browning; Chaucer; Dickens; Friedrich II.; Goethe; Alexander von Humboldt; Lagarde; Mommsen; Nietzsche; Zola. Selections from the 'Corpus Imaginum' of the Berlin Photographic Company.

Poetry and the Drama.

Broadbent (R. J.), Annals of the Liverpool Stage from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, 8/6 net. Also contains some account of the theatres and music-halls in Bootle and Birkenhead, with illustrations.
Browning (Robert), Men and Women, Vol. II., 42s. Doves Press Edition.
De La More Booklets: Coleridge's Christabel; Rossetti's Blessed Damozel; Newman's Dream of Gerontius, 1/6 net.
Henryson (R.), Poems, Vol. III. The second volume of text, edited by Prof. Gregory Smith. One of the Scottish Text Society's publications.
Radford (Dollie), The Young Gardener's Year, 6d. A series of poems for every month in the year, with illustrations by L. E. Wright.
Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, 1/6 net. A reprint of the first translation by Edward FitzGerald, with decorations by Blanche McManus.
Shurtleff (E. W.), The Shadow of the Angel, 1/ net. A religious poem which has passed through several editions in the United States. Illustrated with photographs.
Thomson (James), Poetical Works, 3/6; India Paper Edition, 5s. Edited, with notes, by J. Logie Robertson. Oxford Edition.
Virgil, Æneid, 5/ net. Prose translation, by J. W. Mackail. New and revised Edition.
Williams (F. Howard), The Burden Bearer: an Epic of Lincoln. The story of Abraham Lincoln, told in Five Books.

Philosophy.

Eucken (R.), The Life of the Spirit, 5s. An introduction to philosophy, translated by F. L. Pogson. In the Crown Theological Library.

Political Economy.

Smith (Constance), The Case for Wages Boards, 1/ net. One of the National Anti-Sweating League publications. See *Athen.*, Dec. 13, p. 758.

History and Biography.

- Beaven (Murray L. R.), Sir William Temple, 2/6 net. The Gladstone Library, 1908.
- Boase (F.), Modern English Biography: Vol. IV. (Supplement Vol. I.), A-C, 30/ net. Contains many thousand memoirs of persons who have died between 1851 and 1900, with an index of the most interesting matter.
- Burnaby (Evelyn), Memories of Famous Trials, 3/6 net.
- Garratt (S.), Life and Personal Recollections, 7/6 net.
- Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes for 1909, 16/
- Miscellany of the New Spalding Club, Vol. II.
- Smellie (Dr. A.), Men of the Covenant, 2 vols. 31/6 net. New Edition, with portraits and illustrations by A. Scott Rankin and E. A. Pike. For former notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 26, 1903, p. 851.
- Webster's Royal Red Book, January, 1909, 5/ net.
- Wheeler (H. F. B.), The Mind of Napoleon as revealed in his Thoughts, Speech, and Actions, 3/6 net. Library Edition.

Geography and Travel.

- Meyer (T. B.), A Winter in South Africa, 2/6 net.
- Phillips' Handy Administrative Atlas of England and Wales, 4/ net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- English Hunt Annual, 1908-9, 5/ net.
- Olympic Games of 1908 in London: a Reply to Criticisms. Shooting Times and British Sportsman, Christmas Number, 6d.

Philology.

- New English Dictionary: Premial-Phrosesior (Vol. VII.), 7/6. Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray.

School-Books.

- Representative English Poems, 3/6. Selected and edited, with introduction and notes, by G. S. Brett.
- Select English Classics: Blake; Coleridge; Goldsmith; Marvell; Napier; Shelley, 4d. each. All edited by A. T. Quiller-Couch.

Science.

- Cassell's Encyclopedia of Mechanics, 5 vols., 7/6 net each.
- Finn (F.), Wild Beasts of the World, Part VI., 1/ net. With illustrations by L. Sargent, C. E. Swan, and Winifred W. Austen.
- Ingle (Herbert), Elementary Agricultural Chemistry, 4/6 net.
- Medical Directory, 1909, 14/ net.
- Pike (O. G.), Behind the Veil in Birdland, 10/6 net. Some nature secrets revealed by pen and camera, with a number of pen sketches by E. Richmond Paton.
- Ritchie (J. W.), Human Physiology, 2/6
- Verner (Col. Willoughby), My Life among the Wild Birds in Spain, 21/ net. With numerous illustrations.
- Wright (H. J. and W. P.), Beautiful Flowers and How to Grow Them, Part V., 1/ net. With coloured illustrations.

Juvenile Books.

- Chetwynd (T. H.), Little Dorothy, 2/6. A story for boys and girls.
- Eddie's Inheritance, by Lux, 1/6
- Edwards (E.), Personal Information for Boys, 1/ net. One of the Personal Purity Publications.

Fiction.

- Ames (M. E.), Sparks, 2/6. A modern tale.
- Chambers (R. W.), Some Ladies in Haste, 6/. With illustrations by Cyrus Cuneo. New Edition.
- Diary of a Lost One, 1/ net. Edited by Margarete Böhme. New Edition.
- Gaskell (E. C.), North and South, 1/ net. New Edition in the World's Classics.
- Malet (Lucas), The Gateless Barrier, 7d. New Edition in Nelson's Library.

General Literature.

- Dickensian, Vol. IV., 4/ net. A magazine for Dickens lovers, edited by B. W. Matz.
- Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1909.
- Field (Lieut.-Col. C.), The Story of the Submarine, 6/ net. Intended for the man in the street and the casual reader, with over 100 illustrations by the author.
- Lamb (Charles and Mary), Works in Prose and Verse, 2 vols., 2/ net each. Vol. I. contains Miscellaneous Prose, Elia, Last Essays of Elia; Vol. II. Tales for Children, Poetry for Children, Poems, and Dramatic Works, edited by Thomas Hutchinson. Oxford Edition.
- Post Office London Directory for 1909, 40/. Includes the County Suburbs.
- Reichardt (A.), Girl-Life in the Harem, 3/6. An account of girl-life in Oriental climes.
- Saltus (E.), Love throughout the Ages, 3/6 net. With illustrations of Cleopatra, Madame de Montespan, and other celebrated women. Library Edition.

Calendars.

- Churchman's Bible Reading Union Manual and Calendar, 4d. Contains subjects for meditation based on the daily Morning Second Lessons, Advent, 1908, to Advent, 1909.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Germain de Montauzan (C.), Les Aqueducs antiques de Lyon: Etude comparée d'Archéologie romaine, 30fr. With maps and many illustrations in the text. Another book by the author on a kindred subject is mentioned in the next column under Science.

History and Biography.

- Chuquet (A.), Episodes et Portraits, Series I., 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

- États-Unis d'Amérique: Feuille Sud-Ouest, 2fr. One of the maps in the Atlas universel de Géographie.

Philology.

- Croiset (M.), Ménandre: L'Arbitrage. A critical edition, reprinted from the *Revue des Études grecques*.

Science.

- Germain de Montauzan (C.), Essai sur la Science et l'Art de l'Ingénieur aux premiers Siècles de l'Empire romain, 7fr. Illustrated with numerous diagrams.

. All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE January number of *The Dublin Review* will open with an article upon 'Mr. Chesterton among the Prophets,' by the editor, Mr. Wilfrid Ward; the 'Censorship of Fiction' is discussed by Dr. William Barry, who is scarcely familiar yet under his title of Canon; and the other contents include 'The Measure of National Wealth,' by Mr. Hilaire Belloc; a paper on Eugène Fromentin, by Prof. J. S. Phillimore; 'Modern Turkey,' by Major Mark Sykes; 'English Catholics in the Eighteenth Century,' by Monsignor Ward; and 'Duchesne's Ancient History of the Church,' by Mr. John Chapman.

'THE CATHOLIC WHO'S WHO,' edited by Sir F. C. Burnand, and published by Messrs. Burns & Oates, is about to make its appearance with the addition of some 700 new names.

THE Doves Press has in preparation for next summer editions of 'Hamlet' and Goethe's 'Faust,' Part II.

It is not a little remarkable how quickly monographs of real value, but published, by force of circumstances, in purely academic series, find their way into general circulation. This is fortunate, if we consider what would be the plight of English students without books like Dr. Lapsley's 'Palatinate of Durham,' Prof. Gross's 'Bibliography of Municipal History,' or Miss Putnam's recent treatise on the 'Statute of Labourers.' There are still, however, a few learned societies which do not issue publications to non-members, and their system seems to need modification.

In view of the centenary of Edgar Allan Poe's birth on January 19th Messrs. Routledge & Sons will issue in their 'Muses' Library' a new edition of his 'Poetical Works,' with a lengthy Introduction, entitled 'Edgar Poe: a Sketch,' by Mr. J. H. Ingram.

SOME misapprehension having arisen in regard to Lady Algernon Percy's recently published volume entitled 'Meggie: a Day Dream,' the author desires it to be known that it is not a child's book, but a story with a child for its centre, which she hopes may appeal to the adult.

THE annual general meeting of the English Association will take place at University College, Gower Street, on Friday and Saturday, January 15th and 16th. The proceedings will include a lecture by Prof. W. P. Ker on 'Romance,' and a dinner, with the President in the

chair, at which Mr. W. J. Courthope will be the guest of the Association. The subjects for discussion at the Saturday Conferences are 'English in Elementary Schools' and 'Examinations in English.'

By the death of Mr. Reginald S. Faber on Friday last week, at the age of sixty, the world loses an accomplished bibliographer and antiquary, who was for many years Honorary Secretary of the Huguenot Society.

PROF. FRANK C. BROWN of Chicago has had still further luck in his Elkanah Settle searches. He has found a list of new poems and two autograph letters, besides a whole poem in Settle's own hand, in which the proper names are all worked-in in gold.

A QUILL pen taken from Dickens's desk, and supposed to have been used by him for his last work, has lately been sold by Messrs. Sotheby for 19l. 10s. This is one instance out of many of the great store set on all that concerns Dickens. His mere signature on a cheque, as we mentioned last summer, makes it an article of value considered worthy of exhibition.

At a recent meeting in the Council Room of the Law Society it was decided to found a Society of Public Teachers of Law in England and Wales. A committee was appointed to frame rules for presentation to the first general meeting, appointed for next summer. Prof. Goudy was elected President for the new year, and Mr. Edward Jenks, whose address is 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., Honorary Secretary.

M. ÉMILE HONORÉ CAZELLES, whose death is announced from Paris, was born at Nîmes on October 21st, 1831, and held numerous political appointments. He is perhaps best known in this country as the French translator and advocate of the philosophy of Grote, John Stuart Mill, Hamilton, Alexander Bain, and Herbert Spencer.

THE 'Œuvres choisies de Rudyard Kipling,' by M. Michel Epy, have just been published in Paris, with preface, critical analysis, and a portrait of the English author.

THE library of the late Vicomte de Janzé, which is to be sold at auction in Paris next spring, will be one of the choicest of its kind to appear in the market for many years. The owner was a distinguished member of the Société des Bibliophiles Français, and his collection of early editions of French authors of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, in bindings by Derome, Padeloup, and other masters, ranks among the most extensive and carefully selected in private hands.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of interest we note Royal University, Ireland, Report (14d.); and Imperial Institute, Report on Work in 1906-7 (4d.).

NEXT week we shall print the first of Mr. J. H. Slater's articles on 'The Book-Sales of 1908.'

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Life and Sport in Hampshire. By George A. B. Dewar. (Longmans & Co.)—In the matter of acute and sympathetic observation Mr. Dewar is fully equal, if not superior, to other writers on nature. This book is characteristic of his faculties and gifts. It is a collection of articles, gathered mainly from contemporary journalism, and so it possesses no more coherence than is possible to such collections. Yet it has this amount of unity, that it deals largely with wild life in North-West Hampshire, "where my family has been settled on the land for generations."

Various chapters deal with the singing birds, the flight of birds, their migrations, angling, insects, and shooting. Mr. Dewar's work is very even; he can be trusted to keep a good level, and occasionally his observations or theories rise to brilliance. Nothing so good as his analysis of the flight of birds has come the reviewer's way for years. He explains the part played by the tail and the figure-of-eight which the bird forms with its wings when poised in the air. The change in the figure when the bird flies is illuminatingly described in Pettigrew's phrase, "The eight is gradually unravelled as the flier advances." Mr. Dewar does full justice to the thrush, for, as he points out, quantity must tell as well as quality. The song-thrush's voice may be surpassed by those of the blackbird, the blackcap, and others; but his generosity must always make him the favourite songster of the country-side. Also Mr. Dewar properly appreciates the starling, which few people do. We do not think he quite estimates the value of the missel thrush's voice, which at times almost equals that of the blackbird's. The blackcap is "a rare musician," but he is too infrequently heard; and probably the garden warbler has really a sweeter tune of the same character. We agree cordially that "it is hard to overrate the meek willow wren," who is so little known. This migrant makes musical the whole country-side in summer with his plaintive lay. Mr. Dewar's "sylph" is a well-considered term of description. His interesting paper omits some choristers of whom we would have gladly heard, as the pipits, for instance.

On the night of December 27th in 1906 the author witnessed a vast migration of birds in Cornwall, and describes it admirably; but he does not seem to have fathomed its reasons. It only leads him to speculative theories as to the migratory sense, if there be one. He thinks that it is effluent from the ordinary senses, and there is force in the reflection that "physical senses, which in us, through comparative disuse, have stood stock-still for ages, have in wild life been refined till they hardly resemble our crude ones."

Excellent is this conclusion:—

"When we have really explored all the highways and by-paths of the five senses, and have learnt where they lead to, it will be time to think about a sixth and seventh sense."

Mr. Dewar is one of those sportsmen who can use their eyes and ears to good purpose, even while they shoot or angle. It is pleasant to follow him through wood and furrow, and descend the stream in his company. Even if we have no interest in the gun or the rod, there is plenty he will be pointing out to keep us occupied. A specially valuable paper is that on insect life, and very charming is the penultimate article on 'The Green World,' Mr. Dewar

loves that green world, as he loves the wood and the down; and it must be a dull reader whom he does not inspire with some of his sentiment.

Pearls and Parasites. By Arthur E. Shipley. (Murray.)—This volume contains a medley of nine articles, and takes its title from the first. The remaining subjects discussed are the 'Depths of the Sea' and 'British Sea Fisheries'; 'Telegony'; 'The Life and Work of Pasteur'; 'Malaria'; two articles on flies; and a final one on the finances of Cambridge University. Apparently they have all been published before, and seven of them in *The Quarterly Review*. Their contents (with the exception of the last) may be best described as "popularized" science. Perhaps the two most interesting are the articles on 'British Sea Fisheries' and Louis Pasteur. They are well and easily written—which is a rare virtue in men of science—and the author prides himself upon the avoidance of the use of long words. It would have been an advantage had he supplied the original date of each article. This is not done, except in one instance, and indirectly, for the essay on telegony, which must be at least eight years old. It seems of little use to republish an unamended article on a scientific subject, of which the author has to say in his preface: "Had it been written later the language and the attitude taken would have been modified by recent research."

There is also needless repetition. Malaria has an article to itself of considerable length, but many of the same facts are retold in the succeeding one, entitled 'Infinite Torment of Flies,' and statements in that article reappear in the next, called 'The Danger of Flies.' The essay on the financial condition of Cambridge University finds itself in strange company in a collection whose title is 'Pearls and Parasites,' though it is valuable. It gives an interesting account of the difficulties of a great university, but its perusal suggests that in these days of shrinking incomes and increased demands the finance of Cambridge requires rigid scrutiny.

One of the best things in the book is the Index, which is excellent.

The Lore of the Honey-Bee, by Tickner Edwardes (Methuen), is a remarkable entomological publication, if only for the style of its composition; it is dignified and fluent—some, indeed, may think there is too much of fine writing—and enriched with many references to little-known authors.

Bees and the use of honey afford evidence that Cæsar painted the ancient Britons in too sombre a tint.

"Long before the Phœnician sailors discovered their tin-country, there were bards in Eilenban—the White Island—hymning the prowess of their Celtic heroes and the traditional doings of their race."

By some of them, seemingly among the oldest, Britain is called the "Isle of Honey, because of the abundance of wild bees everywhere in the primæval woods." It has been claimed that the Romans introduced the practice of bee-culture into the conquered isles, but Pliny, quoting Pytheas, states that this explorer found the people brewing a drink from wheat and honey some three hundred years before Cæsar arrived. Among the Anglo-Saxons the beehives supplied the whole nation from the king down to the poorest serf, not only with an important part of their food, but also with drink and light as well. "We read of mead being served at all the royal banquets and in common use in every monastery." There were three kinds of liquor brewed from honey in Anglo-Saxon

times, and the bee may be considered to have largely assisted the bacchanalian achievements of our early ancestors.

Medieval writers refer to the bees as theological witnesses, and Mr. Edwardes also gives a quaint quotation from Butler, whose book 'The Feminine Monarchie' was published in the reign of Queen Anne. "A certain simple woman" was vexed with a murrain among her bees. Acting on advice, she went to the priest to receive the Host: which when she had done,

"she kept it in hir mouth, and being come home againe, she took it out, and put it into one of hir hives. Whereupon the murraine ceased, and the Honie abounded. The Woman, therefore, lifting up the Hive at the due time to take out the Honie, saw there (most strange to be seene) a Chappell built by the Bees, with an altar in it, the wals adorned by marvellous skill of Architecture, with windowes conveniently set in their places: also a doore and a steeple with bells. And the Host being laid upon the Altar, the Bees, making a sweet noise, flew around it."

On the comparison of reason in Homo, and instinct in bees, our author contributes some words. Referring to mistakes made by the honey-bee, he writes:—

"And what are all these but the defects or attributes of reason? If bees and men, each admittedly rooted in divinity, be prone to the like failings and inconsequences, who shall discriminate between them, dividing arbitrarily natural cause and effect?"

Again, in reference to very hard winters, when the population of a hive may die of starvation within reach of plenty, he remarks:

"And here the bee is plainly the victim of her own advanced acumen. Instinct would never have led her into such a foolish plight; but reason, being liable to err, errs here egregiously."

The whole story of the wonderful commonwealth existing among the honey-bees, with their Spartan rules and practices; the short lives of the female workers; their span of toil; the equally short existence of the necessary and pampered drone till the day of his doom arrives—all this is narrated by Mr. Edwardes.

In the discussion of the old legend that bees are spontaneously generated from carcasses of dead animals, and principally from those of oxen, supported among many others by Virgil, and founded on the confusion of the drone fly *Eristalis tenax* (which deposits its eggs on animal carcasses) with *Apis mellifica*, we notice that no reference is made to the late Baron Osten Sacken, diplomatist and dipterist, and to his learned treatise 'On the Oxen-born Bees of the Ancients.'

MR. GRAHAM RENSHAW in the Preface to *Animal Romances* (Sherratt & Hughes) states that his former

"volumes of 'Natural History Essays' dealt with various mammalia from the zoological and the historical standpoint; in this work an attempt is made to present them as actually living and moving before the reader."

The attempt is more courageous than convincing; to our mind, the pictures, both verbal and photographic, suggest romance as regards the landscape descriptions, and captivity, rather than freedom in their native wilds, of many of the animals portrayed. That others think differently is evident from the press notices at pp. 203-6, so perhaps an extract may be permitted:—

"A broad river, slowly flowing, a tide of ultramarine. Either shore is bordered by a dark green swamp.—a thick maze of papyrus, a tall jungle of phragmites reeds. The papyrus shimmer blue-green in the sunshine, and tiny golden flowerets dot their graceful heads like beads: the phragmites are also in flower, their whitish plumes streaming from the tall bending stems. Emerald date palms overlook the marsh, like lighthouses

topping a sea of breakers: white-stemmed fig-trees and waving acacias add variety to the landscape. The black mud of the swamp is carpeted with flowers—mauve woodbine, carmine crinum, cobalt commelina," &c.

So we are led in seven full pages from daylight and dusk till, "motionless on the carcass of a waterbuck, a lioness stands in the chill dawn, listening intently."

The Young Engineer; or, Modern Engines and their Models, by Hammond Hall (Methuen & Co.), would have been more satisfactory if its author had been more nearly the age of the young engineer to whom the book is addressed, or if he had been in frequent contact with boys interested in his subject while he was writing it; for though he puts in a word here and there as if to remind himself of the youth of his readers, he more frequently forgets that he is not writing for "grown-ups."

The book opens with advice as to choice of tools, of which a good list is given, though it omits the indispensable scriber and the square (except those used for drawing plans). The bell-punch is an expensive luxury, and most engineers are content with the ordinary centre-punch, which is, besides, more generally useful for model-making. The gas blowpipe alone is described, no mention being made of the blow-lamp working with spirit or paraffin, nor is a spanner of any sort included, and only one hammer is on the list. The directions for soldering and brazing are as good as can be given in writing, but we should like to know how the boy is to braze cast-iron or aluminium.

The plan of the book is to describe the construction and working of actual engines of various sorts, and then to give directions for making models of some of the simpler forms, and here Mr. Hall wisely remarks that it is better to make completely a simple model that will work than to half-make a more elaborate one which will not.

The second and third chapters give the general principles of the steam-engine and what makes it work. These are followed by directions for a model stationary engine. Eight chapters are concerned with railway locomotives and models, illustrated by drawings and photographs of finished engines. This section is by Mr. Hall's son, and as it occupies about one-third of the whole book, it deserved more generous acknowledgment than a couple of lines at the end of the Preface. Locomotives lead on naturally to model railways and "rolling stock," which occupy two more chapters.

The marine engine and the steam turbine receive attention next, the drawings of the turbines being admirably distinct. After this we come to steam generators or "boilers," the various forms of which are well described and illustrated, including a photograph of the curious "boiler" in the White steam motor-car.

The internal-combustion engine, or gas-engine, in its many varieties, is fully described, and the explanation of the "Otto cycle" is clear; but three out of the four cylinders shown are drawn incorrectly with closed fronts, though the text states that they are open. The new Daimler and other so-called "valveless" engines are mentioned.

Mr. Hall is scarcely correct in saying that the air-cooled engine is used on motor-bicycles only, and he forgets that all radiators are not of the "gilled" pattern, while "gravity" is scarcely the word to describe the automatic water-circulation.

A sketch of the "hit-and-miss" governor should have been supplied, for a clear verbal description of the action has proved beyond the author's powers; and the directions for making a model gas-engine would be much

more comprehensible if all the parts were referred to by letters in text and plans. The letters in fig. 2 do not tally with those in the description, and some of the drawings of details are very crude and careless. Gambia is misspelt "Gamla" and the page-headings to chap. v. are incorrect throughout.

In spite of these little blemishes, the book contains a great deal of useful information, and should be acceptable to any boy on the engineering side of his school.

It is difficult to make a selection from the many attractive features in *Victories of the Engineer*, by Archibald Williams (Nelson & Sons). Any boy—or, for the matter of that, any man—for whom human triumph over the forces of nature possesses attraction will be made happy for hours with this volume in his hands.

It deals with the "civil" rather than with the "mechanical" side of engineering, which has occupied Mr. Williams's graphic pen on a former occasion. The civil engineer is at a disadvantage when compared with his mechanical brother in that the greater part of his work frequently leaves no visible signs to arouse the admiration of the majority; but Mr. Williams gives us so clear an insight into his work that a bridge, a dam, or a tunnel such as the "Twopenny Tube" will have an interest far transcending that aroused merely by what remains when the "false-work" has been removed, and we see another engineering "victory" finished and in daily use. We may think, for instance, of the many months spent in surveying the land before the route of a new railway is decided upon. If we look at the diagram of a part of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, its track resembles the markings on a piece of watered silk, for, in order to surmount a pass nearly 11,000 ft. high, the train has to travel five times as far as if it could go in a straight line. That is how the engineer conquers altitude. At such heights there is constant danger of the track being overwhelmed by an avalanche, so the engineer ensures a safe passage for the train by erecting snowsheds: Mr. Williams tells us of one instance where the line is covered in this way for 33 miles! Bridges, tunnels, embankments, water-troughs, ferries across wide belts of the sea, are some of the many wonders we read of in connexion with railways.

The triumphs of marine engineering fill the next section of the book, and we follow the building of the Mauretania from the planning, and trial of the model in the experimental tank, to the launching and successful voyages. We learn here that scientific calculation is not yet infallible, for the several designs of propellers recommended by different authorities as the most efficient for this vessel varied as much as 12 per cent, which would mean an enormous difference in the amount of coal consumed on each voyage. Machinery has not yet ousted human power in all cases, for at the launch of a vessel hundreds of men swing sledgehammers, timed by the stroke of a bell, and smite simultaneously the wedges which raise the hull bodily from the "shores" on which it is built. Mr. Williams's description of the launch takes us among the onlookers, and we hear of the exciting 70 seconds during which the vast mass slides into the water at a speed of 15 miles an hour.

Bridges of many sorts are described, especially the cantilever design, the Forth Bridge being dealt with in detail. Its lofty elevation—visible for miles as one steams up the Firth—gives no idea of the chief difficulties or the most costly part of the structure, which lies hidden beneath the

water and the earth on either shore. The theory of the cantilever is cleverly conveyed in a sketch of boys with outstretched arms sitting on chairs, and some people will be astonished to learn that this great bridge is but the latest development of a principle known to the Chinese centuries ago.

The account of the Forth Bridge includes a graphic description of the operation of the huge caisson or "diving-bell" used in making foundations in the river-bed for the towers. "Caisson-disease," we are told, is due, not to mere air-pressure, but to excess of nitrogen absorbed by the blood, and inconvenience may be avoided by the gradual release from pressure which is now obligatory in most works.

The support of great weights on piles driven into soft ground is difficult to understand until we realize that it is not the resistance of the ground to the points of the piles, but the friction along their whole length, which prevents them from sinking. One of the most interesting facts in connexion with the bridge is that the final operation of the actual construction had to be delayed until the metal had attained a specific temperature.

We have not space in which to follow Mr. Williams through his interesting accounts of the dams across the Nile and elsewhere; of reservoirs, aqueducts, pipe-lines of iron and wood; harbour-works, with details of the Admiralty works at Dover; tunnels, rock-drills (he does not mention the "shot" drill, in which steel balls now replace the more costly diamonds), tunnelling shields, mine-shafts, ventilation of underground works, removal of water from mines, water-power from Niagara and other falls, turbines, &c. We recommend the book strongly for boys with scientific turn. It is full of excellent illustrations, the most interesting of which, perhaps, is the photograph of a blue-gum forest in Tasmania, where huge piles, 100 ft. long and 20 in. square, are being cut for use in the Admiralty harbour-works at Dover.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

MR. NORTHCOTE W. THOMAS has issued his second annual 'Bibliography of Anthropology and Folk-Lore,' containing works published within the British Empire during 1907. The great usefulness of the Bibliography and the untiring industry of its compiler are shown by the fact that the entries number 874, an increase of 95 over those of the previous year. This is moreover an indication of the growing interest that is being taken in anthropological study. Attention is called by an asterisk to such works of importance as cannot be fully indexed and to notable articles in non-anthropological publications. Mr. Thomas asks authors, especially in the Colonies, to send copies of their articles to him at the office of the Royal Anthropological Institute; and he would be glad to find collaborators for Australia, Canada, Further India, New Zealand, and South and West Africa. The Bibliography is published for a joint committee of the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Folk-Lore Society, and may be obtained from either of those bodies. As Mr. Thomas has been appointed Government Ethnologist for Southern Nigeria, and will have shortly to leave England to take up the duties of that office, it is to be hoped that the Committee will be able to make satisfactory arrangements for the continuance of this most useful Bibliography, in which he has been the indefatigable pioneer. He has earned the lasting gratitude of all anthropologists by this and other

excellent publications. It is one evidence of the thoroughness of his work that in addition to the indexes of subjects and of authors, and the list of 197 periodicals that have contained anthropological matter, an analysis of the general index under subject headings is also appended to facilitate research.

On May 2nd was noted the appointment of Dr. Verneau as interim Professor of Anthropology at the Museum of Natural History in place of Prof. T. J. E. Hamy, to whom leave of absence had been accorded. Since then the death of Dr. Hamy has been announced. It is a great loss to anthropology, and especially to the Society of Anthropology of Paris, of which he was elected a member in 1867 and became President in 1884. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and of the Academy of Medicine, and was also Conservator of the Museum of Ethnography at the Trocadero. In that capacity he figured and described a selection of specimens from the American Gallery in two portfolios, published 1897, for which the Augraud Prize was unanimously awarded to him by an international jury, on which the President of the Anthropological Institute represented this country. He was an honorary member of that Institute, to which he made a communication in 1886, and was author of many works of authority.

On March 21st reference was made to the discovery by Mr. Dutt of a pointed flint implement, supposed to be Palæolithic, in a gravel-pit at Bungay. Mr. Dutt has since found an oval flint implement at the same place, which he has figured and described in *Man* for November, and which removes all doubt as to the pit in question being a Palæolithic site. Neither of the implements resembles those discovered at Hoxne.

Dr. W. Allen Sturge has taken steps to establish the authenticity of a polished axe found by Canon Greenwell in 1870 in a flint-pit at Grime's Graves, upon which doubts had been thrown, and a definite statement made that it had been introduced into the pit by a modern workman. Dr. Sturge has tracked this statement to its origin in a mere expression of opinion enlarged by successive repetition, like the story of the three black crows.

Mr. W. E. Roth, a local correspondent of the Royal Anthropological Institute, figures and describes in *Man* the bark canoes used by the Australian natives in the Gulf coast and East coast respectively; the dugouts provided with two outriggers in use in the more northern latitudes, and those with a single outrigger used further south; the rafts which on the Wellesley group of islands are formed of logs tied together so as to taper from the stern to the forepart, and those used for short distances along the eastern coast-line, which merely consist of from three to six odd lengths of light timber tied together with native rope.

Mr. Edge-Partington and Mr. C. M. Woodford furnish some instructive observations on the stone-headed clubs from Malaita, one of the Solomon Islands.

RESEARCH NOTES.

In this month's *Philosophical Magazine* Prof. Bragg (of Adelaide) and Dr. Madsen continue the account of their researches into the nature of the Gamma rays of radium. They have found that these rays are never emitted except with Beta rays in their company, and that the only effective way of separating the latter is by means of a carefully screened magnet of about 2,500 units. Many experiments with this apparatus

led them to conclude that, when the Gamma radiation is diminished in quantity in consequence of its passage through matter, Beta radiation appears in its place, and that the speed of the latter is dependent, not on the nature of the atom in which it arises, but on the penetrative power of the original Gamma ray. The experimenters further point out that the way in which this secondary Beta radiation can be accounted for has led to various hypotheses, two of which are in turn dependent on the view put forward by the late Sir George Stokes that the Gamma—or rather its equivalent, the X or Röntgen-ray—is a pulse in the ether. Of these again, one, of which Prof. Wien (of Göttingen) is the exponent, considers that both the energy and material of the secondary Beta radiation are furnished by the atom alone, the incident Gamma ray merely acting like the trigger of a pistol. The other hypothesis, which is that held by Sir J. J. Thomson in substitution for his former theory, is that the atom furnishes the material of the secondary radiation only, the Gamma ray being “a bundle of electric energy, possessing mass, which impinges on the atom and drives out the electron before it.” Prof. Bragg and Dr. Madsen combat both these theories, and strive with much success to show that while the theory of Prof. Wien breaks down at nearly every point, that of Sir J. J. Thomson does not offer an explanation of all the phenomena, leads to a conception of the ether so complicated as to be almost inconceivable, and involves numerous inconsistencies such as, they suggest, naturally, arise “in the attempt to transfer the properties of a material particle to an immaterial disturbance.” Finally, they give their own view, which is, as before mentioned in these Notes (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4200), that the Gamma as well as the X ray is a doublet or twin particle made up of a positive and negative electron, which neutralize each other until they strike a strong electric field like that assumed to exist within the atom, upon which the positive electron becomes ineffective, and the negative flies on with undiminished speed. They show that this view seems to fit all the known facts of the case, and admit that they are willing to abandon their former suggestion that the positive component of the doublet may be an Alpha particle in favour of the acceptance of a positive electron probably no larger than its negative congener. The evidence for the existence of such an electron has therefore received a substantial addition.

The question of the existence of positive electrons has also received attention from two very different sources. Prof. Bestelmeyer, who appears to have himself inclined towards that theory a few months back, attacked in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* M. Jean Becquerel's supposed demonstration of their existence (see *Athenæum*, Nos. 4213 and 4218) on the ground that the experimenter had taken no pains to eliminate the electrostatic attractions and repulsions which might arise from the charge which the glass walls of his tube ought to derive from the action of the cathodic rays. M. A. Dufour, in the current number of *Le Radium*, while taking note of this objection, points out a much more serious one in the fact, appearing from his own experiments, that what he calls the abnormal longitudinal phenomenon of Zeeman appears only in the spectra of molecules of rare earths. The normal longitudinal Zeeman phenomenon, on the other hand, is given by all the lines of the series, and is, according to him, due to the negative electrons alone. This makes him hesitate about accepting the validity of M. Jean Becquerel's demonstration at

present, and he suggests that the only really satisfactory proof would be the catching of the positive electrons in a Faraday's cage. It should be remembered, however, that no one has ever contended that positive electrons are as easily separable from the atom as the negative, or that they can persist in a free state unless endowed with enormous velocity. This may be accounted for if it be supposed that they are vortex-rings in the ether revolving the opposite way to the “corpuscle.”

In the meantime Prof. H. Witte has published in the *Annalen der Physik* a lengthy examination of the whole question of the mechanical explanation of electrical phenomena, and particularly of the Maxwell and Lorentz series of equations, which he succeeds in showing are all of them dependent upon the conception of a continuous ether, or, at all events, of some universal medium which in the presence or absence of ponderable matter is the sole support of electrical and magnetic energy. In this he claims to have shown that such an hypothesis is inadmissible, and that in consequence there is either no continuous medium outside ponderable matter, or that, if one exists, it is discontinuous. The conclusion to which he finally comes is that, as there is nothing in physics to support the idea of a discontinuous ether, it will be better to abandon altogether the hypothesis of a universal medium, and with it all attempts at a mechanical explanation of electrical phenomena. With this may be read an excellent study by Dr. Léon Bloch, in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, on the ‘Origins of the Ether Theory,’ from which I will quote only the remark that it is impossible to extract from the works of the great thinkers of classical antiquity any definition of ether as apart from matter. The evolution of this idea, he tells us, has been the result of the slow progress of physics and chemistry, aided by the more rapid conquests of astronomy and mechanics, while it is to Newton especially that he gives most of the credit of its conception.

Prof. Witte may, however, be in error in thinking that a discontinuous ether is inconceivable. M. Keller lately communicated to the Académie des Sciences a scheme which not only makes this assumption, but also uses it to support an explanation of gravitation. According to him, the ether contains primary atoms or atomules, which vibrate with a period near to that of light. Between them is apparently an ether such as has been hitherto supposed, but consisting of still smaller atoms, and between these again—nothing. The movements of the atoms of ether cause a wave which, falling upon the atomules, produces an unvarying radiation from the last-named, which is the cause of the universal attraction of matter. M. Keller's reasoning is not easy to follow, but, as may be seen, he only pushes the difficulty a step further back, and it may be doubted whether any good can come of speculations like those of himself and Prof. Witte, until they are backed by experimental proof.

To turn to more concrete matters, Sir William Ramsay announces in *Nature* the curious behaviour of a large quantity (nearly half a gramme) of so-called pure bromide of radium which he received thirteen months ago from the Vienna Academy of Sciences. The amount of detonating gas evolved by it in the presence of water seemed to him insufficient, and analysis showed that while it had considerably diminished in quantity, a great part had become converted into insoluble carbonate of radium. When it was reconverted into bromide by the addition of hydrobromic acid, the quantity of gas

evolved continued to diminish daily up to the end of last month. From this Sir William draws the conclusion that either the bromide of radium has ceased to decompose water, or that the velocity of combination of oxygen and hydrogen to form water has increased to such an extent as to reverse the decomposition. In either case he thinks the phenomenon supports the view formerly entertained by him that the earlier estimates of the "life" of radium are much too high.

Mr. Soddy writes to the same contemporary that a grant from the Carnegie Trustees has enabled him to experiment with four kilogrammes of nitrate of uranium with a view to determining the evolution of helium from it. Having first ascertained the minimum quantity of helium detectable, he found that the vessel containing the greater part of the uranium salt showed after sixty-one days a quantity of helium "several times" in excess of this. Twenty-seven days later, the minimum quantity was detected; but after another interval of twelve days, no more helium seems to have been formed. A smaller quantity of uranium, which had been put on one side for control purposes, showed after one hundred and twenty-eight days one and a half times the detectable minimum of helium. From these experiments Mr. Soddy claims that "the production of helium from uranium may therefore be considered to be established." Should his conclusion be generally accepted, uranium would show yet another analogy with its relatives radium and actinium; but both these form helium not directly, but by way of an emanation which they spontaneously evolve. Is this, as has been often suggested in these columns, the case with uranium also?

M. Bénard has been studying with great effect certain movements in liquids until now but little understood. By a photographic process described in a recent number of the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences, he has observed that when an obstacle is horizontally displaced in a liquid at rest, there form behind it several whirlpools or funnels in two rows, one turning from left to right, and the other the reverse way. In a former study he pointed out that when a shallow layer of liquid is heated from below, the currents of convection that are formed take the shape of regular prismatic hexagonal cells. According to the *Revue Scientifique*, these experiments have been repeated by M. Dautère, who finds that the same phenomena are produced in liquids like melted wax or paraffin, and would attribute to them the appearance in nature of columns of basalt and the like. M. Bénard's apparatus—which consists in some of his experiments of a vessel capable of being heated over a flame of gas or alcohol, and having a mirror at the bottom which, when lighted from above, reflects on the ceiling what is passing within the liquid in ebullition—looks as if it might be made use of in other studies of liquids.

A new departure seems to have been made in the use of the anæsthetic known as stoveine, which is, we are informed, a "chlorhydrate of benzoyl-dimethylamino-dimethylcarbinol." It has been used, says the last-named journal, by M. Gaudier in the shape of intravertebral injections in the lumbar region, when it produces in doses of two centigrammes complete anæsthesia of the lower limbs and lower part of the trunk, without any of the unpleasant and even dangerous effects of chloroform. Two Roumanian surgeons, M. Jonnesco and M. Jiano, have experimented with the same injections applied to the cervical vertebrae, but found that a great obstacle to their use was the paralyzing effect produced by the

drug upon the nervous centres. To combat this, they thought of adding to it a small proportion of strychnine. As a result, they claim with this to be able to effect long operations on the throat, and even on the head, without any pain to the patient, or even loss of consciousness or any shock to the system.

M. J. P. Langlois begins in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* the series of summaries of the progress of science during the past year with a 'Revue Annuelle d'Hygiène,' in which he deals with many subjects of great general interest, such as the public provision of good drinking water, the disposal of sewage, and the like. He approves strongly of the "Pasteurization" of milk as a prophylactic against phthisis, and goes thoroughly into the ventilation of dwellings, as to which some very wild statements seem to have been made during the past year. He is inclined to admit the contention of several German physicians that during the winter months the greater part of the population of large cities are in a state of chronic intoxication from carbonic oxide, and condemns as unhygienic the practice of heating by hot-air stoves and the use of gas as an illuminant; while he has some sensible proposals for the ventilation of "Tube" railways.

F. L.

SOCIETIES.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Dec. 16.—Dr. H. R. Mill, President, in the chair.—Mr. Erio S. Bruce read a paper on 'Some Forms of Scientific Kites,' in which he noticed some scientific kites other than the well-known box-kite invented by Mr. Hargrave. This is heavier and more breakable than many other forms, but it possesses the indisputable advantages of stability, ascending steeply, and exerting great force. When there is wind enough to fly it, it would appear to be unsurpassed. It is, however, advisable that meteorological kite-ascent should be carried out as continuously as possible, and that those days when the box-kite will not rise should be utilized for obtaining information. Mr. Bruce considers that kites which are specially adapted for use in very light winds would be of great service. He described the Broden six-winged bird-kite, the Salmon eighteen-winged kite, the Barclay honey-combed-kite, the Cody bat-winged box-kite, the Balston butterfly kite, and the Burgoyne aluminium-kite.

Mr. C. J. P. Cave read a paper on 'The Registering Balloon Ascents in the British Isles, July 27th—August 1st, 1908.' Twelve balloons were sent up for the Meteorological Office under the direction of Mr. W. H. Dines, six ascents being from Crinan on the west coast of Scotland, and six from Pyrron Hill, Oxfordshire; six were sent up by the Meteorological Department of the Manchester University, under the direction of Mr. J. E. Petavel, six by Capt. C. H. Ley from Birdhill, co. Limerick, for the Kite Committee; and four by Mr. Cave from Ditcham Park, Petersfield, Hants. Of those sent up, four from Crinan, five from Manchester, three from Pyrron Hill, and two each from Birdhill and Ditcham have been recovered. The meteorographs used were of the type designed by Mr. Dines, in which the traces are made on copper plates electroplated with silver. Some of the records show considerable differences of temperature between the up and the down traces, seeming to indicate that fairly rapid fluctuations of temperature may occur in the upper air. The average height reached was 102 miles; the greatest height being 143 miles. All the balloons except one reached the isothermal layer, and show that the diminution of temperature with height ceases after a certain point, or that there is a rise of temperature; the rise of temperature is marked, even in the case of balloons which have attained their highest point after sunset, and cannot, therefore, be the effect of solar radiation. Mr. Cave also read a paper on 'Balloon Observations at Ditcham Park, near Petersfield, July 27th—August 2nd, 1908.' He described how the registering balloons sent up were followed by means of theodolites for the determination of wind-velocities at different heights. The balloons were observed until after they had entered the isothermal layer, and in each case there was a well-marked diminution of wind-velocity at its lower limit.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Dec. 4.—Prof. W. P. Ker in the chair.—Prof. Weekley and Mr. J. S. Westlake were elected Members.—As Dr. Jusserand's full paper, in which he contests Prof. Manly's opinion

on the multiple authorship of 'The Vision of Piers the Plowman,' had not arrived, his letter to Dr. Furnivall, stating his chief points, was read. Prof. Manly contends that, of the three versions of the poem, the first and shortest, A, is, up to the middle of Passus VIII., by a poet of clear vision, who sees men and things distinctly, and enables his readers to do so too; that the next part of the poem, to the end of Passus XI., is by a different hand; and that Passus XII., added in a few MSS., is by the John But who says that he wrote it after the A-man's death. The scribe of A carelessly copied 24 lines of the confession of (probably) Avarice, and 4 lines after Piers's will, in the wrong places, and put the Avarice lines into Sloth, and the will lines into a passage where they have nothing to do with the context, and where they break the sense.

When B revised and doubled A's work, he failed to see the scribe's mistakes, as A himself must have seen, and then, of course, have corrected them. B left both the scribe's blunders in their wrong places, and introduced into his Sloth-Avarice misplacement some fresh lines to justify it. When C revised B, he corrected this misplacement, but left the will one in its wrong position. Moreover, the changes wrought in A's text by B, and in B's text by C, show that they were men of different minds, and powers, as Prof. Manly has urged in 'The Cambridge History of English Literature,' vol. ii. All the arguments put forward by Prof. Manly, Dr. Jusserand contends that he has answered, and he still maintains that A, B, and C are one and the same man. As an example, A in IL 19 makes Wrong the father of Meed or Bribery, and then marries her to False, on whom Favel or Duplicity makes a marriage settlement. B, followed by C, alters Meed's father into False, and then marries her to her father. Here, says Dr. Jusserand, is a double mistake, as Favel ought to have been written by A instead of Wrong, and by B instead of False; and he contends that if A wrote False three or four times for Favel—an assumption disproved, says Prof. Manly, by the text—and also gave wrongly the list of the Seven Deadly Sins, "nothing can be more natural" than that A "either took no notice of" his scribe's blunders, or wanted to have them removed, but neglected to mark them. Against this airy way of getting over the difficulties all the subsequent speakers protested. As to the lists of the Seven Deadly Sins in A's work, Dr. Jusserand held that no leaf of A's MS. had been lost, but that Wrath was carelessly left out by him. Dr. Jusserand also contended that in A V Wrath is lacking, and that in B XIII. Pride was—which Prof. Manly denied—and that in B XIV. Envy was left out. On the whole, Dr. Jusserand held that the same characteristics were shown by A, B, and C, and that their differences of opinion were due to changes of mind in the same man A, whose sentiments changed from time to time as he grew in years. Prof. Manly, on the contrary, urged that the mental qualities of A, B, and C were fundamentally different. As Wordsworth's power of visualizing objects was not lessened by age, so A's would not have been. A saw things clearly; B did not, though he was a more skilful artist in words and had a keener interest in politics and religion than A. C had no power of vision; he takes a good picture and destroys it. Almost all his changes of A and of B are without motive and wanton; there is no reason for them. The MS. evidence for unity of authorship is not consistent; and Bale's evidence, for an author so long before him, is worthless, as every one knows. But the full arguments pro and con cannot be given here. They will be found in *Modern Philology* for January and April, 1909. The after speakers agreed that the treatment by B and C of the misplaced passages could not be got over.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Dec. 14.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were duly elected as the Council and officers for 1909: President Mr. E. J. Silcock; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. A. Symons, A. G. Drury, F. G. Bloyd; Ordinary Members of Council, Messrs. T. E. Bower, R. W. A. Brewer, A. W. de Rohan Galbraith, P. Griffith, J. Kennedy, N. Scorgie, H. C. H. Shenton, and W. A. Valon; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. B. Butler; Honorary Auditor, Mr. S. Wood.—The Chairman announced that the following premiums had been awarded by the Council for papers read during the past session: The President's Gold Medal to Prof. R. H. Smith for his paper on 'The Design and the Waste and Wear of Wheel Teeth'; the Bessemer Premium of books to Mr. Herbert Chatley for his paper on 'Mechanical Flight'; a Society's Premium of books to Mr. A. H. Allen for his paper on 'The Engineering Pros and Cons of the Metric System'; a similar Premium of books to Mr. H. Conradi for his paper on 'The History of Mechanical Traction on Tramways and Roads'; and yet another to Mr.

H. C. D. Scott for his paper on 'The Destruction of Arch Bridges.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Breath of Life,' Prof. W. Stirling. (Juvenile Lecture.)
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'Consider the Lilies of the Field,' Prof. W. Stirling. (Juvenile Lecture.)
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'Daily Bread,' Prof. W. Stirling. (Juvenile Lecture.)

Science Gossip.

A HEAVY loss to anthropology has been announced in the death of Mr. Otis Tufton Mason, the Keeper of the Ethnographical Collections at the Smithsonian Museum. Besides much original work, Mr. Tufton annually recorded in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution the important discoveries and new works of the year in anthropology. He also had been for many years an honorary member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, and maintained the most cordial relations with British anthropologists.

At the annual public meeting of the French Académie de Médecine on the 15th inst. a long list of prizes was read out, but the most valuable of all, the Prix François Joseph Audifret ("un titre de 24,000fr. de rente"), was not awarded. In one case an Englishman was a prizeman, Dr. F. W. Pavy, consulting physician to Guy's Hospital, receiving the Prix Ernest Godard (1,000fr.) for his work concerning carbohydrates and diabetes.

M. J. B. DU FIER, Secretary of the Belgian Royal Geographical Society, died at Brussels last week at a great age.

IN view of the Darwin Centenary, Prof. Arthur Thomson of Aberdeen has been selected to deliver the South African Lectures for 1909.

CONTINUING her examination of photographic plates obtained by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory, Madame Ceraski has detected variability in two stars which will be reckoned as var. 174, 1908, Herculis and var. 175, 1908, Cygni respectively. Both are included in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung' as +33°2930 and +39°3997, where their magnitudes are rated as 9.4 and 9.3 respectively. The former appears to be of magnitude 9 when highest, and below 9½ when faintest; the latter, according to these photographs, is never brighter than 9.7 magnitude, and sinks, at irregular intervals, to about 10.4.

THE small planet No. 643, which was one of those announced as having been photographically discovered by Herr Kopff on September 8th, 1907, has been found on plates taken at Arequipa in 1899, the first time on June 12th.

WE regret to announce the death, on the 18th ult., of M. C. E. Stuyvaert, of the Royal Observatory of Belgium. Born on May 21st, 1851, he began work at that establishment (then at Brussels) at the beginning of 1879, and devoted himself to stellar and lunar observations, also those of Jupiter's satellites, eclipses, and other phenomena. In 1882 he accompanied MM. Houzeau and Lancaster to Texas in order to take part in the observations of the transit of Venus in that year. Lately he spent much time on the construction of a large-scale globe of the moon, but did not succeed in completing it, before the illness which ended in his death.

THE astronomical prizes of the French Academy of Sciences for this year are awarded thus: the Lalande Prize to Dr. Elkin and Mr. Chase, for their researches on stellar parallax (mention also being made of Mr. M. F. Smith, another of Dr. Elkin's pupils); the Valz Prize to M. Luizet of the

Lyons Observatory, principally for his work on variable stars; and the Janssen Prize to M. P. Puiseux, for his astronomical work generally, but especially for that on the photographic atlas of the moon. The subject proposed for the Damoiseau Prize was the theory of the planet Eros; but the award of it is postponed till next year.

FINE ARTS

Architectural Description of Kirkstall Abbey. By W. H. St. John Hope and John Bilson. (Privately printed.)

THE THORESBY SOCIETY has never conferred a greater obligation on its members than in the issue of this excellent monograph on the important abbey of Kirkstall, with its wealth of illustrations and fine series of plans. There can be no doubt that this volume will be the standard work for many a long year, not only on this particular abbey, but also on the architecture of Cistercian monastic buildings wherever their remains exist. The book is in two parts, one of which is the work of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and the other of Mr. John Bilson, both being eminent specialists.

The authors have approached the subject from different standpoints. Mr. Hope begins with a short sketch of the story of the abbey from its foundation in the twelfth century by Henry de Lacy down to the present day; but his paper is chiefly devoted to a detailed description of its architecture and arrangement, "showing how it grew from the humble offices which were sufficient for the little pioneer company of monks from Fountains in 1152 to the magnificent pile which was surrendered to King Henry in 1539."

Mr. Bilson, on the other hand, treats Kirkstall as a member of a great family, noting differences from and resemblances to other Cistercian examples elsewhere. Each paper has its own intrinsic value.

Mr. Hope's essay cannot fail to charm all students of English monastic buildings and conventual life by the clearness with which he illustrates, not only the actual remains, but also the uses of the great church. The minor details receive careful attention. Thus a clear photograph and measurements are supplied of the drain of the monks' rere-dorter, whereby the origin of the foolish fables of subterranean passages, leading here, there, and everywhere, which are attached to almost every old abbey ruin, is clearly demonstrated. Mr. Hope's historical sketch of the gradual development of the abbey is made most interesting to the student by the accompanying plan, on the scale of 20 ft. to the inch, where, by the use of different colours, no fewer than eight successive periods of building are clearly shown.

Mr. Bilson's comparative treatment of the remains at Kirkstall ought to prove of value to all who take an intelligent interest in the general history of Christian architecture, more particularly in the twelfth century:—

"The constructive system of Cistercian churches outside Burgundy sometimes

follows local methods, but frequently the system is an importation from Burgundy, differing only in its simplicity from the methods of that province. The pointed arch, which was in general use in earlier Burgundian architecture, was adopted throughout for arches of construction. From about the middle of the twelfth century, the Burgundian school developed a type of construction which was already essentially Gothic, related to, perhaps inspired from, but not precisely the same as the early Gothic of France proper. The ribbed vault was used systematically over a continuous series of oblong bays, usually without flying buttresses or triforium. The importation of this type by the Cistercians into countries where the native Romanesque was still all powerful was the first introduction of Gothic architecture into these countries. The Cistercians have been called the missionaries of French art in Germany, and this is even more true in Italy. In England the case was different. Some of the leading features of the Burgundian architecture of the Cistercians were no novelties to the Anglo-Norman builders, whose first attempts in the development of the ribbed vault were much earlier than those of the Burgundian school. So far as structure is concerned, the chief contribution of the Cistercians to English architecture was the introduction of the systematic use of the pointed arch."

Mr. Bilson, in his discussion of Kirkstall, refers to all the more important examples of Cistercian work, not only in the British Isles, but also throughout Christendom; he supplies a most useful list of the best instances during the golden age of the order, when what he terms "the Fontenoy-Kirkstall" plan was that followed by far the greater number of foundations, in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, and Sweden, as well as those of our own country. The series of comparative plans of the churches of fourteen of the most important Cistercian houses, with which the volume ends, is most informing.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE FINE-ART SOCIETY are now exhibiting at their rooms in New Bond Street reproductions of the little wooden caricatures by Sem of English racing and social celebrities, which excited much attention during the past season. The reproductions have taken some time to prepare on account of the extreme care exercised by the artist in their manufacture.

MR. LOWES DICKINSON, who died on Saturday last at the age of eighty-nine, was well known as a painter of excellent portraits of many men of eminence. His work is particularly familiar at Cambridge. He was one of the last survivors of the band of Christian Socialists who in the middle of the last century included Kingsley, Tom Hughes, and F. D. Maurice, and he helped to found the Working Men's College, which possesses his portraits of the three just mentioned. His son, Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, is one of the few writers of distinction at the present day.

THE date of the opening of the Edinburgh College of Art, formerly announced for October last, has been definitely fixed for January 6th. It incorporates the work of the Royal Institution School of Art, and that of the Art Department of the Heriot-Watt College, and its curriculum provides for

the study and teaching of the fine arts and of the decorative arts and crafts. The College building now erected on a site at the Cattle Market, Lauriston, is but a portion of the whole building.

A NEW edition of the Official Catalogue of the National Gallery of Scotland has lately been issued. In it are included ten recent acquisitions. Six of the pictures have been purchased: Chardin, 'Still Life'; Claude, 'The Fishermen and Angler'; Monticelli, 'A Gipsy Encampment'; J. S. Cotman, 'Lakenham Mills'; Thomas Graham, 'A Young Bohemian'; and George Jamesone, 'Lady Mary Erskine, Countess Marischal,' painted in 1826. 'The Halt,' by Isaak van Ostade, has been bequeathed by H. C. Brunning; and Mr. C. Fairfax Murray has presented three water-colours by G. P. Boyce.

SINCE the recent issue of the Official Catalogue of the Glasgow Gallery the five following pictures have been added: R. M. G. Coventry, 'The Haven'; Alexander Mann, 'Chaff'; Bessie Macnicol, 'Portrait of a Lady'; F. Spenlove-Spenlove, 'Vespers, New Year's Eve in the Low Country'; and Duncan Mackellar, 'The Minuet.'

THE death took place in Edinburgh on Sunday last, at the age of seventy-one, of Mr. John R. Pairman, who for the past fifty years superintended the art side of the publications of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers. He entered the firm in 1858, when the first edition of 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' was in progress (1859-68), and witnessed the production of the 1876 edition of the 'Cyclopædia of Literature,' as well as the last edition in three volumes, edited by Dr. Patrick. He drew all the illustrations for the 'History of Peeblesshire' by William Chambers. A capable all-round man, he was of assistance also in the editorial department, and had under his eye the various publications of the firm till the present year.

It is understood that Herr von Tschudi, whose resignation was reported last March, will shortly resume his duties as Director of the National Gallery, Berlin.

MR. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, the late energetic President of the British Numismatic Society has recently been awarded the Henwood Gold Medal (triennial) of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for his paper on 'Cornish Numismatics.'

WE regret to announce the death of H.M. Consul-General at Naples, Mr. E. Neville Rolfe, on the 15th inst., at the age of sixty-three. His genial presence will be greatly missed by the English colony at Naples, and indeed by the Neapolitans generally. His extensive knowledge of the galleries and monuments in Southern Italy was always at the service of English art-students visiting that part of Italy. Before receiving his appointment as Consul Mr. Rolfe had published a useful guide to the Neapolitan Museums.

THE January number of *The Reliquary* will contain articles on 'The Church of Branscombe,' by the Rev. Dr. Cox; 'Cowdray, Sussex,' by Mr. George Clinch; 'Aboriginal American Industries,' by Mr. J. L. Cowan; 'St. Peter ad Murum,' by Mr. Henry Laver; 'Early Pottery in the Colchester Museum,' by Mr. A. G. Wright; and 'On Some Fragments of Arretine Ware and other Pottery,' by Mrs. M. E. Cunningham.

M. VICTOR LEGRAND's new issue of 'L'Intermédiaire des Amateurs et des Marchands de Tableaux' (15, Rue Burq, Paris) makes a special feature of a unique series of "Catalogues de Ventes," which might well be added to the Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The library is badly off in this respect, and such catalogues

are of great value on the "documentary" side of art. M. Legrand's collection comprises 340 catalogues of the eighteenth century, and 1,700 of the nineteenth and present centuries, and nearly all are annotated with the prices realized and purchasers' names, whilst some of them have curious MS. notes.

THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN, on the suggestion of his brother Nasrullah Khan, has introduced 1-anna post cards into his State. They are ornamented with an elaborate floral border, and the instructions for use are in the Persian script.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (Dec. 26).—Reproductions of the Sem Figurines, Fine-Art Society's Galleries.

MUSIC

Musical Gossip.

THE Twenty-Fourth Annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians opens next Monday. In the evening there will be a reception by the Council and members of the London Section at the Hotel Cecil, but the Great Central Hotel will be the headquarters of the Conference. Papers will be read by Dr. Frederick Niecks on 'Musical Terminology, Considered Historically, Practically, and Remedially,' and by Mr. H. H. Hubert on 'The Scientific Basis of Voice Culture'; and Mr. Swift-Paine Johnson will deliver a lecture on 'Teachers and the Study of Psychology.' The chairmen will be Sir Frederick Bridge, Dr. W. H. Cummings, and Messrs. Samuel Midgley and G. W. Bebbington; while Prof. Ebenezer Prout and Dr. A. H. Mann are members of the Administrative Committee. The special orchestral concert to be given next Wednesday at Queen's Hall under the direction of Mr. Allen Gill has been already mentioned in these columns.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE will deliver three lectures at the Royal Institution on February 6th, 13th, and 20th. The first will be on 'Mendelssohn,' and the other two on 'Chamber Music,' with illustrations by the Wessely Quartet.

MR. FRED. R. SPARK, who has been for fifty years honorary secretary of the Leeds Festivals, writes from the Musical Festival Office:—

"In your notice of Sir Edward Elgar's new Symphony occurs the following:—

"Sir Edward Elgar has dedicated his Symphony to Dr. Hans Richter, who first suggested that he should write one."

This is not, I think, quite historically correct, as the following letter to me may show:—

DEAR MR. SPARK,—Many thanks for your letter of the 19th. I am sorry that the choral work is impossible, as I should have preferred being represented at your Festival by some work giving your gorgeous voices something to do. So I undertake to produce the new Symphony.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD ELGAR.

"This was duly announced in the newspapers, and *The Yorkshire Post*, writing on the new works to be produced, said:—

"Dr. Elgar's first Symphony should be intensely interesting, though it is hardly fair to the splendid Variations to style it the first great orchestral work he has undertaken."

"On October 28, 1903, Sir Edward asked to be allowed to withdraw the Symphony, as unforeseen difficulties had arisen which would prevent the completion of the work in time for the Festival."

"I have reason to believe that the Symphony just produced is the one originally intended and begun for the Leeds Musical Festival."

WHEN Mozart came to London in 1764 with his father and sister, he was eight years old, but he had already begun to compose. Among the valuable musical autographs which Ernst von Mendelssohn

Bartholdy recently presented to the Kaiser, and which the latter handed over to the Berlin Royal Library, was a music-book in which Mozart, while in London, noted down compositions of various kinds, and amongst them a fugue. This interesting relic of the composer has just been published by Messrs. Breitkopf & Härtel.

ON the 13th inst. the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Milan (now the Verdi) Conservatorio was celebrated. The Government and the municipality were represented, and there was also a large gathering of artists and present and former pupils of the institution.

THE death is announced of Giuseppe Perosi, father of the composer Lorenzo Perosi. He was born in 1842, and is said to have been a talented composer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SEW. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MOS. Costume Carol Concerts, 3 and 5, St. James's Hall.
TNS. Costume Carol Concerts, 3 and 5, St. James's Hall.
FRI. Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
— New Year Day Concerts, 3 and 5, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Pinkie and the Fairies: a Fairy Play in Three Acts.* By W. Graham Robertson.

O so old and O so wise!
Learned ears and learned eyes!
Yet they cannot hear or see
Half so much as little we.

THIS refrain, sung about their grown-up relatives by the boy and girl who are the leading characters of Mr. Graham Robertson's play, may be taken as its motto. The apathetic blindness of the old, the restless idealism of the young—here is the contrast on which he insists, the theme which he charmingly works out. For Pinkie and her small brother Tommy it is the playing of scales or doing of school-tasks, it is the pursuits and ambitions of their elders, whether stocks or shares, or household preoccupations, or meals, or even love—though that is redeemed by a certain mystery—which are the unreal things of life; the realities are the horns of elfland which they hear, and the older folk do not—the fairies whom they can see emerging from behind every tree and shining in every sunset. Uncle Gregory nods over his newspaper or worries over falls in prices, and does not know when he blunders on a dance of the "little people." His maiden sisters talk their domestic commonplaces while their lawn is filled with fairies, and murmur trivialities about Turner while their visitants are flooding the sky with crimson and gold. Even Cousin Molly, who is not so mature but that she can catch sights and sounds which are familiar to the children, is absorbed in her own romance, and is partly resentful, partly sceptical, over the intrusion of the fairies on her daydreams. Still, inasmuch as she too lives in a kind of other-world, she, no less than Pinkie and Tommy, receives an invitation from the queen of fairyland, and there meets not only the elves of its realm, but also the most famous of nursery heroes and heroines. The latter, indeed, prove of service to her in her plan of elopement, and it is her love-affair that

furnishes some sort of plot, or at any rate beginning and ending to Mr. Robertson's thin little story. It is thin; there is no doubt about that. The author makes play with his juxtaposition of old and young—the old who are materialists, the young who are dreamers—and again with his mixing of fairies and mortals—the mortals with their physical needs and the fairies with their careless joy. He has also his humorous ideas, especially his conception of Cinderella, become a blasée princess, and the Sleeping Beauty, who is always nodding herself, and exercises a sleepy effect on others, as representatives of the "smart set" of fairyland. But these and other nursery celebrities are not made sufficiently important in the drama. There is, in fact, little drama at all. Cinderella, it is true, influences eventually the fortunes of Molly. The Sleeping Beauty sings a delightful song. The two Jacks so fatal to the giants enter into amusing rivalry. But their appearances are really episodic, and few youngsters will forgive Mr. Robertson for not allowing Beauty's Beast to slough his rough coat and figure in the garb of a prince. Not enough is made of these old favourites, or of the possibilities of Puck-like onslaughts by the fairies upon the unbelieving grown-ups. Still, this is only to say that the author has not made the most of what is uncommonly good. His fairy play is full of poetry and fancy, shows genuine knowledge of the attitude of childhood, and makes an appropriate Christmas entertainment.

Mr. Tree has done his best for the piece. His pictures of fairyland are in exquisite taste; the dances of the elves are admirably arranged; and there is a succession of songs set to pretty music. As for the cast, it includes Miss Ellen Terry in her gayest mood; Miss Marie Löhr, who is the daintiest Dresden china princess as Cinderella; Miss Viola Tree, whose 'Sleeping Beauty' song is alone worth going to hear; Miss Stella Campbell, who is self-consciousness personified as Molly; Philip Tonge and Iris Hawkins, who make the most natural of children; and a mite of a girl, Elsie Craven, who as queen of the fairies conquers all hearts by the self-possession of her acting and the perfection of her dancing.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

THIS is a sure source of pleasure for all spectators who have the rudiments of Latin, and if there be here and there amongst the audience some who lack this small qualification, even they do not find it dull. The human boy and the Christmas vacation cannot be brought into relation with each other without engendering a spirit of cheerfulness and delight, and the most casual visitor to the old dormitory on the night of the play, who looks upon the names of boys of a now distant past written on the walls, and at the same time shares the exuberant spirits of the actors and the audience, finds himself strongly attracted by the scene. The Prologue for this year—than which no more excellent introduction could be desired—struck a note which seemed to express at once the best Public School spirit. Its justness, elegance, and good humour

were beyond all praise, and Mr. Barrington-Ward as Prologus, though a little fidgety, especially as to his hands, spoke with a clear and sound enunciation which gave every sentence its proper value.

The 'Andria' of Terence has a full complement of the usual characters, and a very simple plot. The real pivot of the play is Davus, the slave of the "heavy father," and the character who sustains that attribute of plausible roguery which cannot be confounded with real badness, and which therefore contains within itself the germ of a whole comedy. There is guile in plenty, but robbed of all, or nearly all, its vice. There is mild misfortune consequent thereon, heightening the comedy without spoiling it; humour as well as wit; situations ingeniously contrived, and with still greater ingenuity resolved. Most of the "action" of the play rests with Davus, and here again Mr. Barrington-Ward acquitted himself well. He has the actor's instinct, and there is a certain subtlety in his acting which keeps him well guarded from the temptation to overact. For example, in such scenes as that in the second act, where he explains his discovery of Simo's little plot and that no marriage is really intended to take place, Davus was at his best.

The character of Simo takes the next place of importance in the play, and this lends itself to declamation than to acting, being therein typical of ancient drama. Mr. Benvenisti can act well, as he showed last year: the "go" and spirit of this year's piece were also largely due to him, and when at the end Simo has to give way and consent to his son's own choice, the change, which comes very suddenly, was managed well. As Pamphilus—rather an embarrassing part to play at a Public School—Mr. G. G. Williams showed himself a competent performer; and Mr. G. L. Troutbeck, who had not very much to do as Byrrhia, did that little so well that one wished to see him in a larger part. The female character of Mysis showed how little the old drama need have lost by the lack of actresses, and may be quoted with confidence as an *experimentum crucis* to the degraded people who think that art means realism.

The Epilogue is better than usual this year, but then it always is; and no better compliment need be paid it. The epigram on the small boy with the cigarette—"mens prava in corpore parvo"—would make its fortune anywhere; and the quips and cranks about the Exhibition, Old-Age Pensions, the Olympic races, and Woman Suffrage have the usual effervescence and extravagance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—B. C.—F. W.—Received.
M. W. P.—Many thanks. A. L.—H. W.—All right.
We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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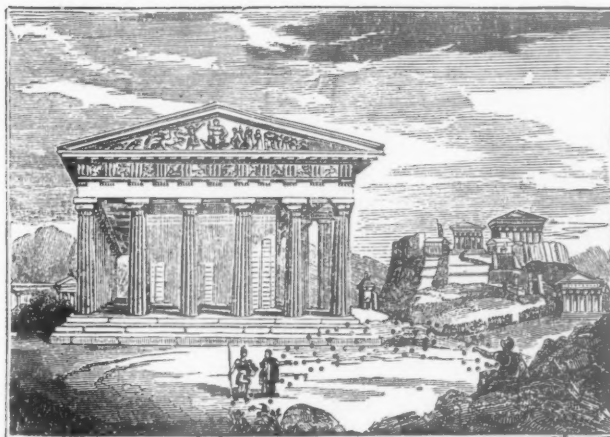
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